

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 491, Vol. X.]

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1879.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.
At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes	Candles: best brands
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the premises	Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands	Vestas, by approved makers
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf	Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies	Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles	Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
	Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior	Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens	Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.	

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case	Moselle: No. 2
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case	Hock: Gold Leaf
Rum: Lemon Hart's	Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grape	Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond	Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial
Gin: J. & K. Z. Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell	Cordials: assorted
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's	Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Claret: St. Julien's	Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse	Billies and pannikins
Gunpowder, caps, and shot	Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Long and short handled shovels	Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Spades, sluice forks	Iron boilers
Picks and pickhandles	Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Gold dishes, hose-pipes	Axes and axe-handles
Drills and drilling hammers	Nails, cut and wrought
Manilla and flax ropes	Tacks, clout and American cut
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils	Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Galvanised and corrugated iron	Cutlery, a large assortment
Stoves and piping	Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac	Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Boys' do.	Flannels; Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin	Blankets, rugs, quilts
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, Scotch twill, tweed	Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton	Cocoa and felt matting
Hosiery and hats	Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
	Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.

N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete	China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket	

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS' GROCERY QUOTATIONS.

New Season Tea, 1878-79 (Boxes of 12lb), 23s 6d	Hams, 10d per lb
Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d	Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d
Sultanas, 8d per lb	Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d
Muscatsels, 1s 3d per lb	Lobsters, 11d per tin
Jordan Almonds, 2s 6d per lb	Salmon, 1s per tin
Elemes, 7d per lb	Oysters, 7d per tin
Lemon Peel, 1s 5d per lb	Pickles, 1s per bottle
Two-crown Soap, 14s per box	Candles 11d per lb
Three-crown Soap, 17s per box	Tainish's Jams, 11d per tin
Cheese, 10d per lb	Marmalade, 11d per tin
	Figs, 1s 6d per box

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Watertights, Elastic Sides and Lace-ups, Colonial Made, 16s 6d and 17s 6d.

Ladies' and Children's Boots (Copper Toes), 6s.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Having already retired from our other up-country Stores, we have, now that our Mr Arndt is leaving the district, also decided to

GIVE UP OUR CROMWELL BRANCH.

THE WHOLE STOCK,

Consisting of

DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY, GROCERY, ETC.,

(Being the Largest and Best in any up-country town,) will be sold at prices that, we believe, will induce the people of the Cromwell and Dunstan District to make large purchases.

THE PREMISES,

Which would make a first-class Hotel (unless let or sold privately), will be sold by auction.

Persons desirous of purchasing a portion or the whole of the Business will be liberally dealt with.

Also,

VALUABLE SECTIONS AND BUILDINGS,

The Property of Mr Arndt, are in the market, and if not sold privately, will be offered by auction.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

W. TALBOYS' PRICE LIST OF

SUMMER DRAPERY, CLOTHING, &C.

Fancy Dress, 10s 6d, 12s 6d and 15s	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in Colonial and English Tweeds and make
Good Winceys, 10d, 11d and 1s	Suits, 37s 6d, 40s, 45s and 50s
French Merinoes, 2s, 2s 6d and 3s	Drill Suits, 25s
Double-width Plaid, 2s 6d	Trowsers and Vests, 17s 6d, 22s 6d, 25s and 27s 6d
Black Silks, 60s; Colored, 50s the dress	Trowsers, Tweed, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s and 18 6d
Black and Colored Lustres, 1s 2d	Coats, 17s 6d, 20s, 25s and 30s; Pilot Cloth, 20s, 25s, and 27s 6d; Holland, 6s 6d and 8s 6d; Silk, 22s 6d
New Prints, fast colors, 6d, 8d and 10d	White Moles, 8s 6d; Colored, 10s 6d
Newest patterns in Muslins, 10d and 11d	Knit Drawers, 6s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; Mosgiel, 9s 6d; Serge, 7s 6d; Cotton and Merino, 3s, 3s 6d and 4s
Latest fashions in Costumes, 17s 6d	Shirts—Flannel, 6s, 6s 6d and 7s 6d; Shepherd's Plaid, 7s 6d, 8s 6d and 9s 6d; Crimeau, 6s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; Linen, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d
Horrock's Calico, 36in, 6s 6d per doz.; Unbleached, 6s	Boys' Knicker Suits, 10s 6d, 15s and 17s 6d
Sheeting, 72in, 1s 6d	Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, and 32s 6d.
Turkish Towels, 13s per doz.	Boys' Colored Moles, 7s.
Blankets, all colors, from 15s	
Brown Holland, 8d, 10d and 1s	
Linen Diaper, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d	
Fancy Linen Checks, 11d	
Best Flannel, 1s 6d, 1s 9d and 2s	
Muslin Curtains, 8s 6d the set	
Tweeds, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d	
Carpets and Floorcloths	

MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, FISCHUES AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cromwell

N. O. T. I. C. E.

The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1879, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:—

CLYDE — January 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30.
 " February 6, 13, 20 and 27
 " March 6, 13, 20 and 27
 " April 3, 10, 17 and 24
 " May 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29
 " June 5, 12, 19 and 26

CROMWELL—January 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31
 " February 7, 14, 21 and 28
 " March 7, 14, 21 and 28
 " April 4, 11, 18 and 25
 " May 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30
 " June 6, 13, 20 and 27

ALEXANDRA — January 13
 " February 10
 " March 10
 " April 7
 " May 5
 " June 2 and 30

[The Office at Alexandra will be open once a fortnight for the transaction of public business.]

ROXBURGH—January 7
 " February 4
 " March 4
 " April 1 and 29
 " May 27
 " June 24

BLACKS — January 14
 " February 11
 " March 11
 " April 8
 " May 6
 " June 3.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
 Warden and R.M.

HENRICH BEHRENS,
WHEELWRIGHT
AND COACH-BUILDER,
 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL
 (Nearly opposite Bank of New South Wales).
 Is prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to him with carefulness and despatch.

A Large Supply of Well-seasoned American and Native Timbers kept in Stock.

Repairs done in best style.

K. PRETSCOH,
 CROMWELL,
 COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
 PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND
 General
BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
 Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to
QUARTZVILLE,
 where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

E. MURRELL,
 WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Has just received, per Suez Mail, his first consignment of **SILVER HUNTING LEVER WATCHES** direct from the Manufacturer in London. As these Watches are made to his own order, bear his name, and specially made to suit the requirements of this district, he can with confidence recommend them to the public both as regards finish and accuracy of adjustment, and as Time-keepers not to be excelled in the colony.

E.M. has made arrangements for regular supplies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every Watch.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address—

E. MURRELL,
 Watch and Clock Maker,
 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

DOCTOR THOMAS
 (from Collins and Lonsdale-streets, Melbourne) may be consulted at his rooms, Octagon, Dunedin, north-east corner, next Working Men's Club. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Sunday included.

Young, middle-aged and elderly men suffering from Debility of the Generative System, Nervous, Skin and Contagious Diseases should consult the Doctor personally or by letter, enclosing stamps for a reply.

The following nominations have been passed by Dr Thomas:—Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, London, 1864; Doctor of Medicine, University of Giessen, Germany, 1871; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1859; and Licentiate in Midwifery, 1864.

Cases of Medicine forwarded to any part of New Zealand.

Insurance Companies.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
 Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description of property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
 Agent, Cromwell.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £750,000.

With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN DAVIS, Esq. (Messrs M'Landress, Hepburn, and Co.)

JAMES MILLS, Esq., Manager Union Steam Ship Company.

JAMES RATTRAY, Esq. Messrs J. Rattray and Co.)

GEORGE TURNBULL, Esq. (Messrs W. and G. Turnbull and Co.)

CROMWELL AGENTS: **D. A. JOLLY & Co.**

The popularity of the South British among the insuring public is best shown by the large and steady increase in its business.

FIRST YEAR'S PREMIUM RECEIPTS at £34,032
 SECOND DO. DO. 69,041
 THIRD DO. DO. 95,184

Every description of Fire Insurance business undertaken. The liberality and promptness in settlement which have been important features in securing the above rapid progress still characterise the South British.

Every information supplied by

D. A. JOLLY & CO.,
 Agents, Cromwell.

VINCENT FLOUR MILL,
 OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts that, having now completed the above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with machinery on the most improved principle, he is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR
 of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Crusting at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES.

WANAKA SAW-MILLS.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors have placed the above Mills in complete working order with the best appliances obtainable and are prepared to supply Manufactured Timber of every description; Posts, Rails, Props, Slabs, &c. &c., at the shortest possible notice, at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

Orders punctually attended to and despatched with promptitude.

RUSSELL, EWING & Co.,
 WANAKA SAW MILLS.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
 Great King-street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
 Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of castings in Brass and Iron. Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired. Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels. Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K. M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-Iron Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Cromwell

SWAN BREWERY,
 CROMWELL.

G. W. GODDGER . . . Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
 MELMORE STREET.

ROBERT WISHART,
 GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, MACHINIST, &c.

Every description of work in connection with Mining and Farming Tools and Machinery made and repaired on the premises.

Good Workmanship guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has gone to the expense of fitting up a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved principle.

Light shoes 10s.
 Draught do. 16s.

N.B.—A large supply of Slesinger's Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand.

IMPORTANT TO WAGONEERS, FARMERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE.

JAMES RICHARDS

Having purchased the business as General Blacksmith and Horse-shoer in Cromwell, lately carried on by Mr R. Cayford, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to execute every class of work in a most satisfactory manner at reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department the advertiser has considerable experience, and in these branches can guarantee to suit those who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for all complaints.

Note the Address—

MURRAY STREET, CROMWELL,
 Opposite Messrs Grant and MacKellar's offices.

SHERWOOD AND WRIGHT,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND-GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the regular consignment of Goods suitable to the market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in intimating that they have now on hand, and constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which will be found to compare most favorably as to price with those of any establishment on the Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed list.

Messrs Sherwood and Wright have made arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills. In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they have entered into arrangements for the regular supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

ARGUS PRINTING OFFICE,
 CROMWELL.

Every Class of Work

CHEAP! PROMPT! EXCELLENT!

Miscellaneous.

P. BUTEL & CO.'S
FLOUR MILLS,

NEAR ARROWTOWN,

Supply First-class

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

CRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dispatch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed, —cannot be excelled in the Colony.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

E. LYONS begs to notify the inhabitants of Cromwell and District that he has OPENED a REGISTRY OFFICE in conjunction with his Fruiterer's Business in Dunedin.

Hotelkeepers, station owners and others can rely upon obtaining suitable Servants of every description.

E. LYONS

(Late J. B. L. Luke),

COMMISSION, LAND & ESTATE AGENT,
 GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

COBB AND CO.'S
LIVERY STABLES,

LAWRENCE,

Will now be under the personal supervision of Mr Craig.

HORSES & BUGGIES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. CRAIG & Co.,

Proprietors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurity of the Blood.—Enfeebled Existence.

This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundation of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstruction or congestion of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, particularly to those of feeble constitutions.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these pills are famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, removing dangerous congestions, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Nervous Debility.

Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. These renowned Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling poison from the body.

Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

Persons suffering from any disorders of the liver, stomach, or other organs of digestion, should have immediate recourse to these Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Sore Throat
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Dolorous
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause
Headache	&c., &c. &c.
Indigestion	

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon.

On the label is the address, 533, Oxford street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

Beware of all Compounds styled

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT
 With a "New York" Label.

Cromwell

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY**

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

**R. AND W. OLDS, FAMILY BUTCHERS,**

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.

**THE CROMWELL BAKERY.****J. SCOTT,****BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

THOMAS FOOTE, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

MELMORE TERRACE,

CROMWELL.

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

CROMWELL COAL PIT.**EDWARD McNULTY,**

Having re-opened the above Pit, has determined to

REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL

to

24s PER TON,

Delivered at his Customers' Residences in Cromwell, on and after

SATURDAY, 1st MARCH.**ED. McNULTY,**

Cromwell Coal Pit.

GEORGE JENOUR, Agent.**COACH TO LAKE WANAKA.****KIDD'S MAIL COACH**

Leaves Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell,

FOR LAKE WANAKA

Every

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning the following day.

Booking Office for Passengers and Parcels

GOODGER'S HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Hotels.

KIRTLBURN HOTEL,

ROARING MEG.

T. GORMAN ... Proprietor.

The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hostelry.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN.

R. ANDERSON ... Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently been refitted, and now affords the most comfortable accommodation

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best brands.

VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL.**J. M'CORMICK** ... Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,

DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,**

QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE, with careful groom always in attendance.

CHARLES PEAKE.**CRITERION HOTEL,**

ALEXANDRA.

HENRY TOHILL, Proprietor.

H. TOHILL begs to inform the Travelling Public that this Hotel possesses every convenience, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers and the Public generally, to merit their patronage.

PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDROOMS.

Large and commodious Billiard Room and Alcock's Prize Table.

THE BEST OF WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER ONLY KEPT.

The Culinary Department Specially attended to.

GOOD STABLING.

Miscellaneous.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,

SUNDERLAND STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation; and J. C. begs to inform the Travelling Public that, to suit the times, he has determined on reducing the charges, which, from date, will be as follows:—

Stabling, per night	...	6s
Single Feed	...	2s
Meals and Bed, each	...	2s
Board and Lodging, per week	30s	
Board only	...	20s

The Stables attached to the Hotel comprise, besides Stalls, Eight Loose Boxes. An efficient Groom always in attendance, and only the best of Provender kept.

Cobb and Co's. coaches arrive and depart from this Hotel.

THE BEST BRANDS OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS.

N.B.—A Private Cottage for Families, containing all the comforts of a home.

WAKATIPU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).**THE NEW S.S. MOUNTAINEER,**

Captain T. PATERSON,

Carrying H.M. Mails, will Leave

QUEENSTOWN FOR KINGSTON

DAILY, at 9.30 a.m.,

Meeting the Invercargill Train, and Returning to Queenstown at 2.30 p.m.

The Directors, having REDUCED the rates hitherto ruling on all kinds of Freight, hope to secure thereby the greatest share of the Lake traffic, and draw the attention of the Travelling Public to the Superior Passenger Accommodation and the high rate of speed of this splendid Boat.

Goods for the Arrow District stored here until the Frankton Agency is established.

The Public are invited to avail themselves of the Season Tickets issued by the Company.

For particulars, apply to the Captain or the undersigned.

LEWIS HOTOP,

Manager.

Queenstown, February 13th, 1879.

**N O T I C E.****J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.**

AND

WILLIAMS & ARCHER -

Have much pleasure in informing the Public that, owing to the extraordinary increase of traffic on the Lake since the completion of the Railway, they have decided to run their powerful Paddle-steamer

ANTRIM

And their clipper-built Screw-steamer

JANE WILLIAMS,

As hitherto (Thrice Weekly)

To and from Kingston at a reduced rate of

TWELVE SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE PER TON

Delivered either at QUEENSTOWN or FRANKTON, the Agent's Charges at Kingston included in the above-referred-to freight.

FARM PRODUCE

From FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN to KINGSTON at 7s 6d per ton (exclusive of Agent's charges at Kingston).

WOOL AND HIDES

To KINGSTON, 14s per ton (inclusive of Agent's charges at Kingston).

PASSENGERS' FARE

To and from KINGSTON, 5s each Passenger.

Passengers returning the same day charged

Single Fare.

J. W. ROBERTSON & Co., having every facility for continuing the business in the same efficient manner as hitherto, will still continue to bestow the same attention to Goods consigned to them. They request the Consignees to instruct their correspondents to address their Goods to the care of

J. W. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Queenstown.

Queenstown, the 4th day of March, 1879.

Miscellaneous.

C A U T I O N.

BOOT DEALERS, MINERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

Are Warned against Buying

MINING GUM BOOTS

Got up to resemble the manufacture of NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY, And so closely copied both in name and appearance as to deceive all but the most careful purchasers.

All the Boots manufactured by the North British Rubber Company bear, on the heel and instep, the words "North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh," and inside the thigh are stamped, with the seal of the Company, a Pair of Scales Suspended from a Dagger.

NEILL and CO.,

Bond-street, Dunedin,

Sole Agents for the North British Co.

**CROMWELL ANNUAL RACE MEETING, DECEMBER 1879.****CROMWELL DERBY**

A Sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 50 sovs. added by the Club. For 3-year-olds, bred in Vincent and Lake Counties. Derby weights—Colts, 8st 10lbs; Fillies, 8st 5lbs. No allowance for geldings. Second horse to receive 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Distance, one mile and a-half.

Nominations to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 24th day of May next; balance of sweep, £3, to be made good on night of general entry.

Declaration of forfeit to be made to the Secretary on or before Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1879, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

GEO. JENOUR,

Secretary.

OTAGO GOLDFIELDS. Application for an Agricultural Lease.

Schedule A—Clause 1.

District of Otago Goldfields, Cromwell, March 24, 1879.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

I hereby apply for a Lease of Land for agricultural purposes, situate on Cromwell Commonage, adjoining my present agricultural lease, and comprising 50 acres, or thereabouts, in accordance with the Agricultural Leases Regulations made under "The Mines Act, 1877."

ROBERT KIDD.**NOTICE.**

The above application will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on the 4th day of April, 1879.

W. L. SIMPSON,

Warden.

WANTED, TENDERS for the Supply of OATS, CHAFF and STRAW for the undermentioned stages:—

Beaumont	Chatto Creek
Rae's Junction	White Horse (Beck's)
Island Block	Hill's Creek
Teviot	Hogburn
Shingle Creek	Kyeburn
Clyde	Pigroot
Cromwell	Waihemo
Victoria Bridge	Palmerston

Tenders to be for a period of 12 months from 1st April, 1879, and to be lodged with the undersigned on or before 15th April.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HUGH CRAIG & CO.

Coach Office, Peel-street, Lawrence.

N O T I C E.

After this date, POISON will be laid for DOGS on Runs 459 and 461, being Dingle Station.

TIMOTHY COTTER.

December 18, 1878.

N O T I C E

A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawaran Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

October, 1877.

Vincent County Gazette.

TENDERS will be received at the County Offices, Clyde, up till noon of **WEDNESDAY**, the 9th day of April, 1879, for the **PURCHASE** of the **OLD MATERIAL** now lying at the site of the Kirtleburn Bridge. Delivery to be given on the ground.

Tenders to be addressed to the "Chairman," and marked "Tender for Kirtleburn Bridge." Neither the highest nor any tender necessarily accepted.

L. D. MACGEORGE,
County Engineer.

County Offices,
Clyde, March 25, 1879.

CONTRACT No. 52.

TENDERS will be received at the County Offices, Clyde, up till Noon of **TUESDAY**, the 22nd day of April, 1879, for the **CONSTRUCTION** of a **TRAFFIC SUSPENSION BRIDGE** (Iron) over the River Molyneux at Alexandra.

Plan and specification may be seen at the County Offices, Clyde, and at the office of Mr R. Hay, C.E., Princes-street, Dunedin, where also forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman, and marked outside "Tender for Contract No. 52."

Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.

L. D. MACGEORGE,
County Engineer.

County Offices, Clyde,
March 20, 1879.

COUNTY RATES.

All **RATES** due to the County must be paid forthwith, otherwise they will be sued for, as the law directs.

JOHN S. DICKIE,
Collector.

County Offices, Vincent,
March 31st, 1879.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **BURGESS LIST** and **DEFAULTERS' LIST** are now lying for inspection at the Town Clerk's Office, Cromwell.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

DOG TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, after this date, all owners of **UNREGISTERED DOGS** will be proceeded against unless the animals are immediately registered.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Town Clerk.

April 8th, 1879.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRA.

A **SPECIAL MEETING** of the Alexandra Borough Council will be held on **WEDNESDAY**, April 16th.

Business: To Repeal all By-laws heretofore existing in the Borough, and to Adopt By-laws No. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII.

W. F. FORREST,
Town Clerk.

GOLD MINING.

Any Miner in want of a safe Investment, by applying to the undersigned, will hear of a good thing. Capital required, 300 guineas.

JOHN COLE CHAPPLE,
Auctioneer, Alexandra.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Education Board having been entrusted with the distribution of the Parliamentary Public Libraries Subsidy, **LIBRARY COMMITTEES** wishing to share in the Grant are requested to **FORWARD** to me, not later than the 30th April next, a **CERTIFIED STATEMENT** of the Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations received by them for the years 1877 and 1879 respectively. Any Library supported wholly or partly by voluntary subscriptions is entitled to a share of the Grant, provided that any Library within a Borough shall have its Reading-room open to the public free of all charge.

The Board is receiving consignments of suitable Books.

Priced lists can be obtained on application.

P. G. PRYDE,
Secretary Education Board.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of unforeseen circumstances it has been deemed desirable to **POSTPONE** the Entertainment in aid of the Church of England Parsonage Fund to **FRIDAY**, 23rd MAY.

FRED. JEFFERY,
Hon. Sec. Entertainment Committee.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS will be received by me up to **WEDNESDAY**, April 23rd, 1879, for a **SCHOOL-HOUSE** and Teacher's **RESIDENCE** at Ida Valley.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Schoolhouse, Ida Valley; or, at the office of the Inspector of Buildings, Education Board, Dunedin.

P. G. PRYDE
Secretary Education Board.



CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The **REGULAR MEETING** will be held on **THURSDAY EVENING**, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Business: Passings.
R.W.P.G.M. Bro. G. W. Harvey will be present.

By order of the R.W.M.
J. A. PRESNAW,
Secretary.

A.O.F.

COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU, No. 4929.

A **SUMMONED MEETING** of the above Court will be held on **SATURDAY**, 12th inst., in the Schoolhouse, Bannockburn.

Business: Quarterly Night.

By order,
CHARLES KOCH,
Secretary.

A.O.F.

COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU, No. 4929.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the above Court will be celebrated by

A BALL

ON **FRIDAY EVENING**, 9th MAY,

AT

ANGEL'S HOTEL, BANNOCKBURN.

Ticket (to admit Lady and Gentleman), 10s 6d.

Mr E. BARNES, M.C.

Refreshments Provided. Efficient Band.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

CHARLES KOCH,
Secretary.

T O C A P I T A L I S T S .

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

The **GIBSTON COAL PIT** and **PLANT**, all in good order.

Tenders to be sent in not later than the 20th April, 1879.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor,

RICHARD D. OWENS,
Morven Ferry.

V.



R

I N B A N K R U P T C Y .

In the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1876," and of "The Debtors and Creditors Amendment Act, 1878," and in the matter of the Bankruptcy of **THOMAS TOLL**, of Skipper's Creek, Lake County, New Zealand, Goldminer, a Debtor.

THIS IS TO **NOTIFY** that **THOMAS TOLL**, of Skipper's Creek, goldminer, has this day filed a statement that he is unable to meet his engagements with his Creditors.

The First Meeting of Creditors to be held at the District Court-House, Queenstown, on Friday, the 18th day of April, 1879, at 10 a.m.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1879.

J. S. WORTHINGTON,
Clerk of District Court.

F O R S A L E .

TWO-HORSE-POWER MACHINE.

Apply,
THOS. ANDERSON,
Clutha Valley.

N O T I C E .

All **ACCOUNTS** due to me must be **PAID** to my Agent, **GEO. JENOUR**, on or before the 30th day of **APRIL** next.

EDWARD McNULTY,
Cromwell Coal-Pit, 24th March, 1879.

N O T I C E T O M I N E R S .

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, from and after this date, all Applications made to the Court through us must be prepaid, or no attention will be given to them.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
JAS. MARSHALL,
Mining Agents.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

The usual Monthly Meeting of Committee will take place in the Town Hall on **THURSDAY EVENING** NEXT, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Secretary.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Annual Meeting of Subscribers, for the Election of Committee of Management and other business, will be held in the Town Hall on the Evening of **THURSDAY**, 17th instant, at half-past 8 o'clock.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Secretary.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

TENDERS are invited for **SUPPLIES** to the Cromwell Hospital for the Six Months ending 30th September for

Groceries
Medical Comforts
Meat
Coals
Milk
Bread

And will be received up to 8 p.m. on **THURSDAY**, 17th inst.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Secretary.

N O T I C E .

A requisition having been sent to me as Secretary of the late Bannockburn Progress Association requesting that I should call a meeting at an early date to consider the advisability of taking steps towards getting the Gold Duty reduced, in compliance with the same I hereby call a **PUBLIC MEETING**, to be held at the Schoolroom on **MONDAY**, 14th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

D. U. M'GREGOR.

CROMWELL POUND.

IMPOUNDED, on the 18th March—

One brown Horse, branded **F** near shoulder
One brown Mare, branded **H** near shoulder,
10 on off shoulder. 3

The above Horses will be sold **TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)** at one o'clock to defray expenses.

ROBERT KIDD,
Foundkeeper.

Cromwell, April 7th, 1879.

O T A G O G O L D F I E L D S .

Application for an Agricultural Lease.

Schedule A—Clause 1.

District of Otago Goldfields,
Cromwell, March 26, 1879.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

I hereby apply for a Lease of Land for agricultural purposes, situate at Block L. Tarras District, being Section 22, and comprising 48 acres 3 rods, or thereabouts, in accordance with the Agricultural Leases Regulations made under "The Mines Act, 1877."

WILLIAM CLARK,
By his Agent, James Marshall.

NOTICE.

The above application will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on the 25th day of April, 1879.

W. L. SIMPSON,
Warden.

SATURDAY, 19th **APRIL**,

At Noon sharp.

COTTAGE IN CROMWELL.

By Auction.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH is instructed by Mrs Reid to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on **Saturday**, 19th April, at Noon sharp,

That desirable Cottage, with Garden, (nearly opposite the Post-office, Cromwell), formerly occupied by Mrs Reid.

As the Cottage is so far back from the street, it is in no danger of removal by the Corporation for being on the street line, and is therefore an excellent investment.

TERMS AT SALE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 19th **APRIL**, 1879,

At One o'clock, Prompt.

IMPORTANT

SALE BY AUCTION

OF

VERY SUPERIOR CATTLE!

AND

WELL BRED HORSES!

AT **GOODGER'S YARDS, CROMWELL.**

CHARLES COLCLOUGH, under instructions from Mr GORDON, of Teviot, will Sell by Public Auction, at Goodger's Yards, Cromwell, on **Saturday**, 19th April, at One o'clock, sharp—

50 **HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE**,
Comprising—

3 superior Dairy Cows, in calf
5 Heifers, two and four-year-olds
20 Steers, from two to four years old
12 young stock
4 Cows.

SIX VALUABLE HORSES, viz.,

1 four-year-old Colt by "Chorister"
1 three-year-old Colt do
1 three-year-old Filly do
1 bay Horse, 6 years, good roadster
1 black Colt, 5 years, by "Abdallah"
1 bay Mare, 5 years, do

The Auctioneer desires to direct special attention to this Sale, as it offers an opportunity for securing really well-bred and satisfactory stock rarely to be met with on the goldfields. All the animals have been reared with great care, and are in first-class condition.

Settlers would do well to attend the sale, as such a chance is not likely to offer again for some time.

Note Date and Place of Sale:

SATURDAY, 19th **APRIL**

(At One o'clock prompt),

AT **GOODGER'S YARDS, CROMWELL.**

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 3rd **MAY**, 1879,

At Noon sharp.

At Bendigo.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

FREEHOLD HOTEL, SECTIONS

AND STOCK,

HORSES, CATTLE,

&c., &c.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH

is favored with instructions to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on **Saturday**, 3rd May, without reserve, at Noon sharp,

The Solway Hotel and Furniture
Sections in the Township of Bendigo

About 50 head well-selected Cattle, comprising about equal numbers of fat and store Stock and a few Horses.

The Hotel is known to be a well-finished building, and possesses very superior accommodation. It is the only licensed Hotel in the district, and commands a very excellent business.

TERMS AT SALE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MERINO STUD SHEEP.

F. H. DANIEL & CO. have for Sale, on account of Messrs Boyes Brothers,

240 high-class Merino Rams, four-toothed, imported from Victoria a few months ago, and in splendid condition

11 magnificent Rams (imported) eight-toothed

3 magnificent Rams (imported) four-toothed

149 Hogget Rams, progeny of imported stock

391 very superior Ewes, eight-toothed (mostly imported)

53 very superior Ewes, six-toothed

99 do do do, four-toothed

153 do do do, two-toothed

170 do do do, lambs

The above Sheep are all fine-wooled Merinos, and those imported have been chosen from some of the purest flocks of Australia. They are in splendid condition. If not sold privately, will shortly be submitted to public auction.

For further particulars, apply to

F. H. DANIEL & CO.,
Auctioneers, Queenstown.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CROMWELL.

Mr BLACKIE regrets that he will be unable to conduct Divine Service at Bendigo on Sabbath first. Due notice will be given of his next visit.

POSTAL NOTICE.

After this date mails for Dunedin and intermediate Post-offices will close at this office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12 noon, instead of 11.30 a.m., as heretofore.

Mails for Bannockburn and Quartzville now close at 10 p.m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

The next 'Frisco' mail will close here on Monday, 21st inst., at noon.

W. WARD, Postmaster.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUNEDIN, April 8, 12.30 p.m.

Arrived: East Lothian, from London.

A Sydney message says a team of New South Wales cricketers is going to England this year.

1,400 Volunteers will take part in the Invercargill Demonstration.

Bosworth and Savanaka are first favorites for the Australian Cup.

The only insurance on Bristol house was £250 in the New Zealand office.

The Government has received no further information of a definite nature with reference to the Waimate Plains difficulty. To Whiti has intimated to several persons his belief that a satisfactory understanding can be arranged, and has sent two of his nearest relations to the Native Minister as showing that he (Te Whiti) had no unfriendly intention, and to become in some measure hostages for him. Sheehan has gone to Parahiaka.

The Grand Jury has returned true bills in all the Supreme Court cases except that of Frederick Henke for obstructing the railway line at Palmerston. William Power, a boy, pleaded guilty to forgery, and was discharged on his father entering into recognisances to appear for judgment when called on. William Calmon was sentenced to four years for forgery; Geo. Anselmy, burglary, twelve months; A. McLeod and A. Shears, robbery from the person, six months; Jane White, larceny, and Michael Delaney, burglary, were acquitted. The prosecution of Mrs Johnstone, for perjury, has been abandoned. Judge Johnston, in his charge, said he could not congratulate the Grand Jury on the diminution of crime; he alluded to the prevalence of arson, which he was determined to put down with a strong-hand law, though he did not intend his remarks to press hardly on those already accused. Edgar Bastings, forgery, got ten months; Rasmann Jargenson, larceny (horse-stealing), ten years; Walter Bullivant, forgery, six years.

Moon, for rape, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with two lashes of 30 strokes each.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 7.

COMMERCIAL.—Money is in moderate demand, and the stock market firm. Since the Budget was disclosed debentures are steady. The corn market is heavy and inactive—New Zealand, 48s to 49s.

It is now reported that the Italian expedition for New Guinea was meant to assist the revolution in Albania.

CAPETOWN, March 18.

O'Hoar, Cetewayo's brother, is supposed to be an aspirant to the throne. Three hundred Zulus have surrendered unconditionally. No important movement has taken place. Colonel Low commands the force for the relief of Ekowe. A large number of Zulus are surrounded. The Ekowe garrison is well, but short of provisions. The 57th Regiment is marching for Tugela, and the 91st and 10th Infantry Regiments and battery have arrived.

The regular monthly meeting of the local Hospital Committee is called for Thursday evening next.

On account of the Invercargill Demonstration drawing away a number of gentlemen who had promised their services at the Church of England entertainment, the affair has been postponed till Friday, 23rd May.

The only case set down for hearing at the District Court sittings here on Thursday, before his Honor Judge Harvey, is that of "Rowe v. Rowe," claim for £200. In Bankruptcy, application will be made on behalf of G. M. Starkey and D. Scally for an order of discharge.

At an adjourned sitting of the Licensing Bench on Friday, the application of Charles Peake to remove his licensed house from Quartzville to the newly-surveyed township at Bannockburn, was granted, provided that he erected a building within the requirements of the Act.

It is now over a month since tenders were advertised to close for fencing the Cromwell and Clyde camp reserves, but as yet there is no sign of action in the matter, nor is it known whether any offer has been accepted. Is this very necessary work going to be hung up for a further indefinite period?

Monday next, being Easter Monday, has been fixed upon as the date for the return cricket match between the Clyde and Cromwell clubs—the game to be played at Cromwell. We understand that the eleven chosen to represent this Club are Messrs Foreman, Gudgeon, Howell, London, Maddock, Olds, Stevers, Urie, Ware, Willmott and W. Ward. Mr Preshaw will act as umpire and J. Goodger as scorer. It would be well for those who have been chosen to play to have as much practice as possible before the match, as the Clyde team is in splendid form, and will probably make it pretty warm for the Cromwell men.

At the R.M. Court on Friday last—before W. L. Simpson, Esq., R.M., and I. Loughnan, Esq., J.P.—civil suits were heard and determined as follows:—C. Colclough v. George Jenour—Claim for £12 10s, commission on sale of a property in Cromwell, known as the Kawaran Hotel. Plaintiff had been instructed by defendant, as agent for the vendor, to sell the property by auction or otherwise at a price fixed upon. While plaintiff was negotiating privately for the sale, defendant stepped in and disposed of the property, and refused to recognise plaintiff's claim for commission. Judgment for amount, with costs.—Cherry v. Sharone.—Claim for £4 5s, wages. Judgment for £3 16s 6d, and costs.

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held on Friday evening last, to deal with tenders for pipe-laying on the terrace. In the absence of the Mayor, Cr Goodger presided. The following tenders for pipe-laying were then opened:—H. Young (with guarantee for three months), £25; Hayes and Co., £37 10s; A. Y. Johnston, £27; R. Maxwell, £24. On the motion of Cr Wishart, seconded by Cr Scott, the tender of H. Young was accepted.—The matter of completing the original scheme of extension was then discussed. It was resolved on motion of Cr Arndt, seconded by Cr Scott, "That 1,500ft (more or less) of 14-inch pipes be procured in addition to those already on hand, to complete, as far as possible, the water scheme on the flat." The clerk was instructed to order the pipes as per resolution, and to arrange with present contractor for laying of same.

It has been suggested to us—and, we think, very wisely—that in surveying the Lagoon Gully block provision should be made for a road-way between the southern boundary of the block and the base of the Grandview Range. In support of this, it is pointed out that such a road would be the shortest from Hawea to Cromwell, and would in other respects best suit the necessities of present and future settlers. The country is also much more suitable for a road than the line now existing, as it is of a lighter and more gravelly character. The present road is through a rich alluvial soil, which in winter is rendered heavy in the extreme, and, with increased traffic, will require a large yearly outlay for maintenance. These disadvantages, it is pointed out to us, would be obviated by forming the road under the range as suggested. It is therefore to be hoped the County authorities will see that a road-line is reserved during survey, so that the convenience of settlers and the general public may be suited, and a road formed, permanent and passable at all seasons of the year.

The usual meeting of the Cromwell School Committee took place on Tuesday evening, 1st inst. Present—Messrs Preshaw (chairman), Gudgeon, Brown (S.N.), Colclough and Marshall. The business transacted was not of great importance, and may be briefly summarised. In response to a suggestion from the Education Board, it was resolved to close the school from Good Friday to 18th inst., inclusive, in order to give the teacher opportunity of attending Annual Conference of Schoolmasters. Accounts amounting to £13 8s 10d were passed for payment. In reference to raising funds to meet arrears of salary due to the teacher, after some discussion, Mr Brown proffered his services to assist the Secretary in a personal canvass among townspeople. A memo. from Capt. Finn, commanding Lake District Volunteers, addressed to Capt. Brown, sent services and payment of drill instructor Seilly was read. After some conversation, it was resolved—That as the Otago Education Board has already distinctly stated that it has no funds at its disposal for the purposes of drill instruction, this Committee can take no further action in the matter.

Mr Surveyor Campbell and staff proceeded up the valley last week to survey a block of land for settlement in the neighborhood of Anderson's.

The young man, William Birtles, has been committed for trial on a charge of wilfully setting fire to premises at Saddle Hill. Our Dunedin letter contains some details of the affair.

It is said that criminal proceedings have been instituted against Mr R. C. Ferguson, of Tapanui, in connection with the recent burning down of his premises there. The case will come before the Tapanui Court.

At the District Court sittings at Clyde, on Monday, there was only one case—a charge of indecent assault against Patrick M'Devitt. This was reduced to a charge of common assault, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment recorded.

Monday's *Daily Times* intimates that Mr Vincent Pyke, M.H.R. for Dunstan, will address his constituents at Clyde on the 19th inst. We hope Mr Pyke will not confine his address to one centre alone. Up this way, people are anxious to hear him.

We have received from our Bendigo correspondent a full account of the entertainment held there on Friday evening last, in aid of the local school. Unfortunately, the letter arrived too late to be available for the present issue, but it will appear in our next. Financially and otherwise the affair was a great success, reflecting great credit on the promoters and performers.

We are informed by Mr Colclough, Secretary to the local Hospital, that a sum of £586 has been paid by Government into the Bank to the credit of the Committee. This amount settles all arrears of subsidy due, including a sum that has been in dispute for more than two years past, and the particulars of which were laid before the Colonial Treasurer, Mr Ballance, on his recent visit here.

An occurrence which might have been attended with most serious consequences took place at the Arrow Bluff on Thursday last reports the *Observer*. J. Flynn, the well-known waggoner for Mr P. Butel, was driving his team down to Cromwell. When he was just passing the small retaining wall at the Bluff, the near-leader, a most valuable animal, suddenly staggered and fell over the bank some 50ft on to a small terrace, then a further 20ft, where he was afterwards shot, having broken his back. Fortunately the harness broke, or the whole team and waggon must have gone over, in which case the driver would probably have lost his life. Mr M'Lennan and his gang were working near and rendered all the assistance in their power. We understand that the horse had been pulling with such a will at the pinch as to literally choke himself, thus causing the accident.

The response on the part of citizens to the Mayor's invitation to meet in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last to consider some matters of importance, was not so hearty as it should have been. At the hour appointed only about a dozen persons were present, and after waiting some time his Worship determined to proceed with business. After stating that the first subject for consideration was connected with the approaching Exhibition at Sydney, Mr Colclough read a circular addressed to him as Mayor by the Central Committee in Dunedin, asking that he would take steps towards the formation of a local committee for the Cromwell District for the purpose of receiving exhibits and otherwise advancing the interests of the Exhibition. The chairman also laid on the table a number of printed papers giving details of the classes of exhibits, &c. After some little discussion as to the probability of any exhibits being forthcoming, it was proposed by Mr S. N. Brown—who remarked that he had been spoken to on the subject by a gentleman who intended forwarding exhibits from Vincent County.—That in the opinion of this meeting, the Borough Council of Cromwell should act as a local committee for this district in connection with the Sydney International Exhibition. The mover explained his reasons for thinking the Council best fitted to undertake the duties, and the motion having been seconded by Mr T. M. Wright, was carried.—The Mayor then introduced to the meeting the subject of the Kaitangata Relief Fund, desiring an expression of opinion as to what steps should be taken in this matter in Cromwell.—Mr Brown thought a great mistake had been made in the Mayor not taking immediate action to collect subscriptions while the public feeling was stirred by the catastrophe. He feared the response at this late day would not be anything like so hearty as it would a week or two since. Besides he noticed that already lists were circulated in the town, as emanating from the County Council, and these also would have the effect of reducing the Borough list.—Mr Colclough said the reason he had not before taken action was because no communication had been made to him by the Central Committee in Dunedin, nor had he received an authorised list. Seeing a caution in the Dunedin papers against subscribing except to holders of authorised lists, he had waited from day to day in expectation of a list being forwarded to him, but in vain. This was the reason for his not having taken action sooner.—Mr MacKellar and other gentlemen present also expressed their regret that the Mayor had not taken the earliest opportunity of canvassing the town for the relief fund, Mr MacKellar remarking that the notice some weeks ago under the Mayor's hand that persons desirous of subscribing could do so by applying at his office, had had an effect something like pouring a pitcher of cold water on a man's head. Mr Colclough's position as Mayor would have amply protected him in going round for subscriptions even with an unauthorised list. However, it was no use complaining now, although the delay was to be regretted. No doubt if the Mayor yet canvassed the town he would meet with a substantial response to the appeal.—After further conversation it was proposed by Mr Brown, seconded by Mr London, and carried—"That the Mayor and Mr Jolly be a committee to canvass the Borough for subscriptions, and that the list held by County Council for Jolly be, with his consent, incorporated in the Borough list."—This closed the business of the meeting.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

Major Withers, Government Inspector of Volunteers, accompanied by Capt. H. J. Finn, commanding Lakes District, will arrive in Cromwell to-morrow. The local Volunteers will be inspected in the drill-hall at eight o'clock in the evening, when every member is expected to be on parade. We hope for the credit of the corps and of this section of the District, that an effective muster will be made on the occasion.

The Cromwell men who intend taking part in the Invercargill Demonstration have been put to a good deal of worry and anxiety by reason of the refusal this year of Craig, Pope and Co. to convey the men to Queenstown on the same terms as the two past years. This was quite unexpected, and as some twenty-four men purpose starting, there has been a good deal of routing about to get the necessary means of conveyance to Queenstown. We are glad to learn, however, that everything has been satisfactorily arranged. The men will start from here on Thursday afternoon, and the whole of the force from Lake District will assemble at the Queenstown orderly-room at 9 a.m. on Friday morning previous to embarking on the steamer for Kingston, which leaves at 10 o'clock.

The Band of the Queenstown Rifles is now invested in a new uniform, which consists of scarlet tunic, white frog lace on breast, blue facings, Austrian knot on sleeve of white piping, two rows of silver-plated buttons behind; blue trousers, with inch and half red stripe down the side; and a blue cap with silver band.

Arising out of a challenge from the Bannockburn contingent, a match was fired between five men aside from the Bannockburn and Cromwell ranks respectively on Monday morning, at home butts. The weather was very favorable, and fair average shooting was made. As will be seen from the scores, the contest was a close one, and resulted in a victory for the Kawaran men by six points.

BANNOCKBURN.			
	200yds.	400yds.	600yds. Tl.
Vol. A. Aitken	19	27	16 — 62
Vol. Pryde	24	22	13 — 59
Vol. Scott	23	20	14 — 57
Sergt. Story	24	25	8 — 57
Sergt. Crabb	19	23	13 — 55
Total
CROMWELL.			
Capt. Brown	19	25	17 — 61
Sergt. Jeffery	18	26	15 — 59
Lieut. Gudgeon	25	22	11 — 58
Sub-Lieut. Jolly	23	27	7 — 57
Corp. Graham	22	15	12 — 49
Total

THE INVERCARGILL VOLUNTEER DEMONSTRATION.

A correspondent at Invercargill telegraphed as follows yesterday:—At a Demonstration Committee meeting on Saturday, final arrangements were made. 846 Volunteers are announced to be here, exclusive of the various Southland corps. If the weather keeps fine, a grand success will be the result. A monster programme has been published for all the events.

In view of the forthcoming Volunteer review at Invercargill, the following particulars will be of interest to our readers. According to the returns forwarded, it is certain that over 1,000 men will take part in the military manoeuvres, the Brigade being apportioned as follows:—

No. 1 Battalion: Consisting of the Dunedin and Invercargill Artillery, the Dunedin and Port Chalmers Naval, and the Invercargill Artillery Cadets, about 330 strong, will be under the command of Captain Hill Jack.

No. 2 Battalion: Consisting of the Dunedin City Guards, North Dunedin, South District, Wakari, Bruce, East Taieri, Waihouiti, Portobello, and No. 5 Canterbury (Kaiapoi) Rifles, in all 220, under the command of Major Wales.

No. 3 Battalion will comprise the Christchurch City Guards, Temuka, Hampden, Otepopo, Queenstown, Cromwell, Arrow, Riverton, and Invercargill Rifles, about 300, under the command of Major Lean.

The gun detachments will be commanded by Captains Craig and Hammersley. The Brigadier-General will probably be Colonel Staveland, should Colonel Whitmore not be present, and Captain Chalmers Reid has been appointed to the arduous and responsible position of Brigade Major.

The review and sham fight will be at a place in the country, distant ten miles from Invercargill and near Makarawa. The troops will be conveyed by rail, and the public will be able to journey either by rail or road. The Committee have made all arrangements for billeting the men, and this in a very liberal manner. The whole cost to each Volunteer will be only 5s, which provides them from Friday until Tuesday morning. This amount will have to be paid through the captains of each company. Every Volunteer attending will require a separate pass, so that no time should be lost in sending in their names to the secretaries of the various companies. We understand the Christchurch men will leave on Thursday night, arriving in Dunedin on Friday morning, and on Friday mid-day a special train will convey the whole to Invercargill, arriving there about 7 o'clock in the evening. According to the programme, Saturday will be devoted to various military displays—such as mounting guard, trooping colors, &c.—and sports, in Invercargill; on Sunday, church parade; and on Monday the review and sham fight will take place.

Original Correspondence.

A CREDITOR'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I notice by a recent ARGUS that application is to be made at the District Court this week for an order of discharge for the bankrupts, Scally and Starkey. This looks like a close to the proceedings, and it strikes me as a very peculiar thing that the Trustees of the estate, notwithstanding the large amount of money they have derived therefrom have not yet declared a dividend, nor seem in any hurry to do so, although it is over three months since the property was sold. As a creditor, I am not alone in thinking it is high time the Trustees laid some statement of accounts before those most deeply interested. It looks like putting the cart before the horse to be applying for discharge before the creditors have learnt the proceeds of the sale of estate, much less received a shilling out of it.—I am, &c.,

A CREDITOR.

Cromwell, April 4.

THE RIVAL ROUTES.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—The action of the County Council in deciding to call for tenders for the road from Rocky Point to Dead-man's Point, instead of taking steps towards bridging the river at Rocky Point, is a fine illustration of the "how-not-to-do-it" system. The majority of names on the petition for road via Quartz-reef Point were signed under the impression that bridging the river at Rocky Point was impossible. The offer of Messrs Grant and MacKellar has proved it the cheapest as well as the most useful plan. Why then this persistence on the part of one or two of our Councillors? Are they moved by a desire for the common good, or is it a little private interest furnishing the motive-power in their present action? If the deeds of the Council are to be land-marks of progress on the march of Time, private interests must lie dormant, or else the result can never prove satisfactory.

As gold-mining in these parts is gradually giving out, we must of necessity look for something else to exist upon. There are thousands of acres along the foot-hills of Mount Pisa, even as on the Bendigo and Lindis side of the Clutha River, that will support a large population after the run-holders' time is up, and as land is even now being thrown open, the link of intercommunication, in the shape of a bridge at Rocky Point, is more and more needed every year. For instance, what would the Bendigo people say if they saw the railway train tearing along the Mount Pisa side of the river without means of getting their produce to it? Why, they would curse their folly and shortsightedness, and the Council would come in for its share.

To sum up everything, the Quartz-reef Point route does not furnish the requirements of the district. Two roads would have to be kept in repair, besides the punt at Lindis (unless the Council expects people to swim across), and the proposed route would cost some thousands of pounds more. I call on Mr Pyke and the rest of the councillors to see that justice in this matter is done to a district that is destined to take an important part in the prosperous progress of this island. All that the ratepayers wish the Council to do is to inspect both routes, feeling confident that nothing more is required for the silly Quartz-reef Point bubble to burst.—I am, &c.,

HAWEA.

Lowburn, April 5.

ALEXANDRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 4.

The Hon. Mr Fox delivered a lecture on the Temperance question in the Town Hall on the 29th ult. There was a fair attendance, which would have been much greater if the notice given had not been so short. As you have already had the pleasure of hearing him, I need not attempt any report of his address beyond mentioning that he succeeded in keeping the audience interested to the close of the lecture, and was frequently applauded, although there were numbers present who were not prepared to support the extreme policy which he advocated and who took a good many of his statements with a grain of salt.

The party engaged boring for the bottom on the site of the pier of the proposed bridge across the Molyneux, struck the reef on Thursday evening at a depth of 16ft from the surface of the beach. As the spot where the bore-hole was started is at least 6ft above the ordinary winter level of the river there should be little difficulty in sinking for the foundation of the pier. The bottom consists of a hard schist rock, as was well known to scores of the old residents, the beach having not only been worked on the bottom by paddocking, but it has been dredged further out in the river, the hard bar running a long distance outside of the proposed site for the pier. It is however so far satisfactory that the bottom has been struck by the boring rods, as it will put an end to the highly imaginative statements of some individuals of the Clyde persuasion, who for purposes of their own circulated a rumour that the bottom was soft pipeclay, and that a long handled shovel could be thrust over the head into it.

The Borough Council held their ordinary meeting on the 2nd inst. After the usual formal business it was resolved that the offer of THE ARGUS to publish the new By-laws be accepted. The Council also decided

to get the By-laws passed and put in operation as soon as possible. A letter was received from Messrs L. and G. Cameron with reference to taking up a piece of ground on the mining reserve. Mr Cameron, who was in attendance, was informed that the Council would not oppose him, and that he could take up the ground at his own risk. Accounts from G. Ratcliffe for L4 4s and J. Jones, L28s, were passed for payment, and the meeting dissolved after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

Dr C. Feltham who has been a resident here for the last 18 months, has received the appointment of resident surgeon to the Riverton Hospital, and leaves here tomorrow. The Dr will be greatly missed not only in his professional capacity, but in many other ways in which he has rendered invaluable service. To the amateur dramatic club he will be a serious loss, as the doctor possesses quite a talent for scene painting, and has left in the Town Hall some specimens of his skill which would do credit to any theatre.

ARROWTOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 7.

Some heavy rains have lately fallen in this district, as well as occasional snow storms in the vicinity of Macetown and the mountain regions. A plentiful supply of water to machinery has been the result on the one hand, while on the other, it has considerably impaired the hitherto dry state of the roads, especially in narrow gorges where slips have been cut through; however, so far, no material damage has been done, but what a week's dry weather and smart labor will repair.

The All Nations Co. has completed a crushing of 100 tons, and the result has been a cake of 140 ozs. This is a capital return, and should be the means of refuting many damaging statements that have been made relative to the mine, by men whose only object in rushing into print must be merely to wreak their spite against some who have had a personal dispute with them or him, and which the world reckons not of. The payable stone from this mine is procured at present from two very high levels, and has to be transported by means of tramways and sledges, many hundreds of feet from the workings to the battery in Rush Creek. Were capital available, and one line of tramway constructed to connect the lowest level with a "shoot" straight to the battery, an enormous amount of expense would be saved in the long run, and from present appearances any amount of stone can be procured of a highly profitable character.

The Ladye Fayre Company has struck gold in the new low level drive that has been put in during the last six weeks, and a small trial crushing of the stone will take place as soon as one of the batteries now at work can put it through. As there is no road from the tunnel to the formed track in Sawyer's Creek, the stone will have to be packed by horses down the mountain side, and thence by the same means to the machine, as the County road there has not been repaired since last year's floods. The Company does not intend doing more than testing a few tons from the paddock. The Tipperary Company is still getting out excellent stone, and the next cake is fully expected to equal the last one. £1,000 have been recently offered and refused for a twelfth share in this mine. The adjoining claim across the gully (Tipperary No. 1 South Company) is reported to have struck gold on the hanging wall of the reef last week, and several specimens have been sent down from the mine which look very well, and no doubt as the Company sinks, for the reef is being followed down, it will be found that the gold will be dispersed through the whole of the stone, which at present between wall and wall is about 9ft wide. There are only five shareholders in this mine at present, and if the stone turns out anything like the neighboring claims, their "pile" is made.

Considerable competition reigns between the mail steamers on the Wakatipu, and as the outcrop of such rivalry, the "Antrim" and "Jane Williams," I hear, have offered to take all Volunteers attending the Invercargill Demonstration from Queensstown to Kingston and back for 1s each way. The "Mountaineer" is a shade higher, but may possibly lower fares to meet the times. I should advise her to take the "troops" at per ton weight to meet the difference, and thus combine novelty and economy for the nonce. However, joking apart, the present cheap rates of fare and freight can only be attributable to the enterprise of the "Wakatipu S.N. Co." in building their fine boat, and they should at least be encouraged in their efforts to economise the price of water carriage in the County by a fair share of patronage from its residents.

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by discharging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food, and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet most efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

DUNEDIN GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 3.

We have been treated to some extraordinarily variable weather lately. While one day has been of a kind that would not shame even your warmer climate, the next has been bad enough for Southland. A week ago, for about five hours at night, a terrible storm of wind and rain raged, that cut up our streets and flooded our cellars in an alarming fashion, and forced upon us an appalling dread of what might have been had it continued for ten or a dozen hours longer. There are so many hills around the city that the water comes down on the level parts with a rush which defies all the sewers and drains the Corporation engineer can invent to carry it off. Sixteen threats of actions for damages have been hurled at the City Council, who don't appear, however, to be in any mortal funk. They do their best to carry off flood-water, and can do no more. Probably a number of the threats will go no further, and those who have lost must put the heavy rain to the account of Providence as a "visitation," and pray for a non-recurrence, or at least a warning in the future.

Very much attention has of late been directed to the subject of the bar at the Heads. Is it becoming shallower, or is it not, are questions that are differently answered. Either it is becoming shallower, or of late larger-sized vessels have been entering—so much seems a certainty. Very frequently indeed of late we have heard of vessels dragging as they have entered, and the Harbor Board and the Port Chalmers people have been much exercised over the matter. The contention of the Port people is, that the Harbor Board's works in the upper channel are destroying the lower one, and filling up the bar—that is, that while they are dredging and embanking to make a deep and straight channel from the Port to Dunedin, they are spoiling the channel from the Heads to the Port, and silting up the bar itself. They argue that by dredging and disturbing the bottom, and by emptying ton upon ton of clay into the bay in the reclamation works, as the Harbor Board is busy doing, an immense quantity of solid matter, in the shape of clay, sand, &c., is kept floating about in the water, until in process of time the tides carry it towards the sea, and deposit it all either in deep water between the Port and the Heads, or on the bar itself. The Harbor Board recently got its engineer—Mr D. L. Simpson (an old Cromwell resident, by the way)—to take soundings and prepare charts of the channels, with the view of silencing the Port malcontents, and certainly it must be said the figures showed the depth of water was not being much interfered with; but the Port people still refer to the continual groundings of boats and other suspicious facts as upholding their statements. Altogether things are in an unsatisfactory state, to say the least of it. The harbor is getting a bad name, and the sooner the Harbor Board get the hopper-dredge they talk about for shifting the bar, the better it will be for Port Chalmers, Dunedin, and Otago.

No doubt you have seen in the papers articles about the aerial tramway now in use at the Fernhill coal-mine. It seems just the thing for quartz-reefs situated in rough country where the mill cannot be erected close to the mine. The concern is an endless wire-rope, fixed some height from the ground on trestles and kept continually on the move, travelling backwards and forwards between the mine and the mill. Buckets are fixed to the wire-rope which hold, say, a couple of hundredweight each, and so the bucket full of quartz leaves the mine on one side of the rope to return empty on the other. The rope travels, remember, with the buckets fixed to it. Perhaps 20 buckets are kept continually travelling full, and 20 going back empty. The concern goes at the rate of about three miles an hour, so that with 20 buckets two tons would travel every hour. Forty buckets could easily be used on a three-mile rope, however. The distance at the Fernhill Colliery is three-quarters of a mile, and there fully six tons an hour are carried; and they are confident of being able to double this, if necessary, as the winter proceeds and coals get in greater demand. Mr John Alves is one of the promoters of the affair. The same power that works a quartz mill could be made available for working the tramway, so that it would appear to be the very idea for quartz-mining.

We have had a number of fires of late, in several of which the elements of suspicion have been very strong. William Birtles is now under trial at the Police Court for setting fire to his shoemaker's shop at Saddle Hill. The case is almost a romantic one, and a strange feature in it is that Birtles himself as strongly as anyone holds the fire was the work of an incendiary. His story is somewhat as follows:—On the night of the fire he had gone sweethearting some five miles away, and was riding leisurely home near midnight, when he met a man galloping past, who stopped, and saying, "You b—, you'll lose more than a drop of blood before you go to bed to-night," struck him in the face. His horse shied, and he fell on to the road, where he lay insensible for a few minutes. Picking himself up, he went to a neighbor's place, where he learnt that his house was on fire. This neighbor to some extent corroborates his story, for he and his wife aver that Birtles was in a fainting condition, and presented the appearance of one who had been "hammered." In addition to all this, Birtles states his positive conviction that

the man who struck him was a person called Baxter, whom he had refused to credit for a pair of boots. Baxter, in turn, can swear and is ready with proof that he was snug in bed at the time, so that the supposition of his attacking Birtles is one that will hardly hold water. What tends to further cast doubt on Birtles' story is that he says directly the man struck him he at once thought his place had been set fire to. This, he says, was the only harm any man could do to him. Altogether the affair is a very strange one, and should it turn out Birtles is guilty, then his present story is as extraordinary a concoction as ever was invented. Birtles is quite a young fellow, apparently about 20, and appears hitherto to have borne an excellent character.

In connection with this case, the carelessness with which insurance offices negotiate policies is apparent. Birtles began business in November last with stock and tools to the value of £56, and up to December 17 he had got some £11 worth more. This makes a total of £67 worth in his shop, allowing that he had used no leather in the meantime. Yet on December 17 the insurance company took a risk of £100 on his stock and tools—nearly a half more than they were worth.

The Kaitangata Relief Fund continues to swell in dimensions. Over 600 lists were issued in Otago alone, of which about 200 have been as yet returned. At least £10,000 will be the total amount of the collections.

The *Evening Age* has been purchased by new proprietors, who, it is understood, are Messrs George Capstick and J. M. Perrier of Tokomairiro. Mr Perrier, who has been connected with a large number of New Zealand papers, and more recently with the *Bruce Herald*, is to be the new editor. He is a kind of bright particular star that shines never for very long in the same place apparently. Many of his friends believed he had set his heart on being M.H.R. for Bruce, but his departure from Tokomairiro will probably interfere with the fruition of this hope.

After Creswick and Rignold at our theatres—English actors whom to see and hear was something worthy of remembrance—we are afflicted with a crowd of darkies who are vulgarly and distressingly funny, and as great a contrast to the two actors mentioned as could be imagined. The panorama of Zealandia, of which so much has been heard, is next to be shown, but judging from the photographic scenes from it which are exhibited in the windows to whet the public appetite, it can't be particularly worth while going into raptures over. It is going Home, and it is said the proprietors intend to take a live Maori along with it for exhibition. If the Maori is expected to be a draw, surely the Home people are imagined to have a queer taste.

A serious accident happened to Mr Deans, the popular Curator for the Otago Acclimatization Society. Mr Deans was proceeding to Clinton to liberate the black game recently imported from Scotland, when, unfortunately, the buggy in which he was driving broke down, and Mr Deans sustained a severe fracture of the leg below the knee. The limb was set, and the sufferer conveyed back to Dunedin. Of the birds, two were killed—a cock and a hen.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM DUNEDIN DAILIES.)

LONDON, April 2.

The *Standard* states that the creditors of the Glasgow Bank have been offered 18s in the pound, which they are disposed to accept.

The Cambridge crew are the favourites for the annual race, which takes place on Saturday.

The Select Committee have decided that the Attorney-Generalship of Victoria is a place of profit under the Crown. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen has thereby vacated his seat.

The British column successfully engaged 5,000 Khagianis at Faizahabad, killing 400. The British loss was two officers and 35 men killed and wounded.

April 3.

News from Afghan states that 60 men of the 10th Hussars were drowned in the River Bay, a river near Cabul.

The prospects of a peaceful settlement with the Government at Cabul are better.

Garibaldi is in Rome to prevent the New Guinea expedition contemplated by his son Menotti.

Lord Harris, in a letter to the *Times*, censures the Sydney cricketers in connection with the recent fracas.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in replying to a question, said it was not yet intended to establish a British settlement at New Guinea, but Sir Arthur Gordon, on returning to Fiji, will report on the steps advisable to be taken.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his budget statement to-day. The revenue of the past financial year amounted to £83,125,000, and the expenditure during the same period (including the expenses of the Zulu War) to £85,375,000. The estimated revenue during the financial year was £83,000,000, and the expenditure was estimated at £81,125,000. The Chancellor hoped the surplus would suffice for the Zulu War, and enable the redemption of £600,000 worth of Treasury bonds to be renewed for 12 months. The budget proposes an increase of 2d in the duty on cigars.

April 4.

A *Gazette* dispatch has been received in London, dated March 1st, announcing that messengers from Cetewayo had arrived, asking for the suspension of hostilities and the resumption of negotiations. Cetewayo never intended to fight. The fighting was only in consequence of the British attack.

April 5.

The annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was won by Cambridge easily.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

A most respectable and attentive audience of about two hundred persons met in the Cromwell Athenaeum Hall on Friday evening, 28th ultimo, to hear an address from the Hon. W. Fox on above subject. A large number of ladies were present. The Mayor was called to the chair, and introduced Mr Fox to the meeting. Mr Fox opened his address by expressing the pleasure it gave him to see so many at the meeting, and his especial gratification that the ladies graced the hall in such numbers. This showed that they took an interest in the subject upon which he was about to address them. The speaker then entered at length upon the Temperance question, quoting striking facts and startling figures to show the vast proportions of drinking customs of New Zealand, and pointing out that the money literally poured down the throats of the people of this colony during the past ten years in the form of intoxicating liquors exceeded the vast sums borrowed by Government in the English market to prosecute the Public Works and Immigration policy. Passing from the aggregate expenditure, Mr Fox applied his argument to the individual, and brought home in forcible fashion how easily a man could swallow a large proportion of his income; how unjustly the family purse was dipped into by the man for his own gratification, while his wife and children were made to suffer; and how instances had come under his notice where one man had in the course of a year or two swallowed a small farm; another, a team of horses, and so on. He would take the case of a very temperate man, who drank only one glass of wine in a day at 6d, or 3s 6d per week. This, for an abstemious man, amounted to £9 4s per annum. Take the case of a laborer, whose average earnings did not exceed £100 per annum, and the sum just named amounted to 10 per cent of his income. But suppose—which was often the case—that he was not quite so abstemious. When Saturday evening came round, a few more shillings were spent while talking politics, and discussing the merits, it might be, of the Grey and Stafford Governments. This was often the case with what was called a moderate respectable man; but he (the lecturer) contended that it was mean and contemptible for a man thus to take the tenth part of his income and spend it in such a selfish manner, to the loss of his wife and family. It was estimated that 120,000 deaths annually resulted from drink in Great Britain. Comparing the population of New Zealand with that of the old country, he computed that the number of deaths in the colony from liquor amounted to from 1,800 to 2,000—equal to one death annually for every public house in the colony. In large centres of population which he had visited in the colony, fine galls, and hospitals, and lunatic asylums had been pointed out to him, but the reason why these had to be maintained at the expense of the rate-payers was because of the number of public-houses. These sad results he pointed out did not arise from any natural craving for strong drink, but from an appetite acquired from small beginnings. While dealing with this part of his subject, the lecturer gave some pleasing anecdotes that were immensely relished by his audience. Mr Fox then explained in detail the existing licensing laws, which in one main feature he held to be entirely impracticable. The letter of the law provided for a two-thirds vote of residents in any locality being sufficient to prevent issue of a publican's license; but no machinery was provided for carrying the law into effect; hence, it was practically inoperative. In drafting the present Act, he (Mr Fox, who introduced the measure) had a clause making provision for a vote being taken annually, but this, together with many other points of importance, was eliminated in Committee before the House of Representatives would pass the Act. The absurdity, to the speaker's mind, of three commissioners being empowered to judge of whether a public-house was required in a certain place wherewith they were probably unacquainted, and also of the capabilities of a man to sell rum and judge his customers' carrying capacity—i.e., the number of glasses a man could swallow before being intoxicated—were also touched upon in a manner that was heartily received by those present. When a man asked for a license the Licensing Bench had three things to consider, the first of which was, they had to decide whether the man was qualified to sell rum. This was a remarkable qualification, and required a higher standard of respectability than for a member of the House of Representatives. A man might be a felon, but after serving his allotted time he was qualified to serve as a member of the House of Representatives, but was not respectable enough to hold a license. Mr Fox gave some interesting sketches of his personal enquiries into the working of the liquor laws in the States of Maine and Vermont, U.S.A., where the sale of intoxicating drink was prohibited by law, and contrasted what he saw there with his observations in Durham, and other cities in England, where public-houses were, as here, "regulated" by law. The picture certainly was anything but favorable to England and her colonies. After some further remarks, the lecturer spoke of the New Zealand Temperance Alliance recently established, and explained its objects. The Alliance did not propose at present to interfere with the existing licensing laws only in one important respect. They desired that the control of the liquor traffic should be removed from the Licensing Commissioners, and placed in the hands of those most deeply interested—the people themselves. Surely

this was not asking too much. This was in fact already granted to the people by statute, but, as he had already pointed out, it had proved a dead letter, chiefly because, the responsibility of action was thrown on the public—which practically meant that it was nobody's business to see the spirit of the Act carried out, especially with the very large licensing districts now existing. The chief object, then, of the Alliance was to bring such pressure to bear on the Government as to compel the providing of machinery, wherewith to give living effect to the two-thirds-vote clause of the Licensing Act of 1873. This secured, then, and only then, would the control of the liquor traffic be to some extent in the hands of the people. The first thing the Government did last year was to count "noses;" all they cared for was votes, and if they could show more noses than the other side—they could show better ones at any rate—they would be sure to succeed. The lecturer advised all to see that their names were registered on the voters' list. This would be one of the duties of the Alliance. A member did not care a snap of the finger after he was elected, and when asked to vote in a certain direction he was inclined to stand upon his dignity and decline to be dictated to by his constituents. But the proper time to ascertain a member's opinion upon the subject was when he was soliciting votes—kissing the baby and wishing it was twins—that was the time to bring pressure upon him. The Alliance was being formed on a wide basis, its ranks not being restricted to abstainers, but open to everyone who chose to pay the small annual fee of 5s, and have his name enrolled. He was not going to ask them that night for their names and fees, as the Alliance was not yet thoroughly organized as to officers, etc., but when he (Mr Fox) got back to Dunedin this would be done, and some persons appointed in the Dunstan district to act on behalf of the central body. Mr Fox concluded with an earnest appeal to his audience that they would lend all the support and assistance they could to the New Zealand Temperance Alliance.—During his address—which, it is needless to say, was a spirited one, with many stirring word-pictures—Mr Fox was frequently applauded, and seemed to have largely gained the sympathies of his audience.

On the motion of Mr Wm. Grant, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr Fox for the treat he had afforded. A similar compliment for presiding was paid the Mayor on the motion of the rev. Mr Lothian, of Alexandra, who occupied a seat on the platform, and made a few suitable remarks, after which the audience dispersed.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

The expenses of the Christchurch fire brigade during the past year amounted to £1,800.

A fishing-boat has been picked up on the Thames river, all the crew of which are supposed to be drowned.

A cooper named Mitchell Martin was found drowned in the Washdyke, South Canterbury, last week.

At a recent sitting of the Dunedin Supreme Court there were no less than 80 law books on the table!

Father Henneberry asks the Press to do him a kindness—not to report his addresses, which receive sufficient publicity without its aid.

At the Ashburton Court last week a man was fined 40s, or in default one month's imprisonment, for playing cards for money in a railway carriage.

The principal cabinetmaker of Wellington, Mr Wm. James, has failed; liabilities, £6,000, and assets, £13,000; "Bank pressure" alleged as the cause of the failure.

The Commissioners for the Victorian Exhibition have decided to request Lord Normanby to invite the Prince and Princess of Wales to open the Exhibition at Melbourne.

The colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland have arranged that the railway passes of the members of the Legislature of one colony shall be honored in the others.

It is reported that Mr M'Tavish, formerly a bank manager at the West Coast, who was a passenger by the mail steamer, has been appointed to an important position in the Caledonian Bank, Scotland.

It has just been discovered that the new post-office at Christchurch has been built without any provision for posting letters, and a hole has had to be knocked in the wall of the building for the purpose.

Major Murray, of the Thames Scottish Volunteers, telegraphed the Defence Office that a strong body of picked men could be raised on the Thames at a few hours' notice for active service on the West Coast.

The latest official news from Waimate is very satisfactory and reassuring. Mr James Mackay is still at Parihaka with Te Whiti. There seems little doubt that the surveyors will speedily be reinstated on the plains with the assent of a vast majority of the Natives.

Mr Ashman, telegraph operator in Gisborne, has been asked to go to the Sydney Exhibition as champion operator of the Australasian colonies. A Wellington paper says the Telegraph Department undertakes to pay Mr Ashman's expenses.

Some of the proposed changes of the Wardens on the West Coast of the Middle Island are producing very great dissatisfaction, especially in the case of Warden Revell, of Greymouth, for whose retention there is to be a strong effort from both town and country inhabitants in the form of a petition to the Government to that effect.

The Nelson papers condemn as a public scandal the appointment of William Henry Phillips, of Motueka, who is a publican, to the commission of the peace.

Mr C. E. Pratt, in charge of a survey party on the Strathtairi railway line, died somewhat suddenly on Wednesday last at Mullocky Gully. The deceased gentleman was 25 years of age, and had attained a high position in his profession.

A child died in Wellington within the past week from nicotine poisoning. The little fellow, aged six years, had picked up the stump of an old cigar and put it in his mouth. Soon afterwards he was taken seriously ill, and the efforts of his medical attendant to save him proved unavailing.

A cow belonging to Mr Henry Meyers, of Oxford (near Christchurch) gave birth to a calf on Friday last which had two noses, two mouths and four eyes. Two of the eyes were in their proper position in the head, and the two extra ones a little above and between the others. The noses and mouths were on both sides of its head.

THE GARDEN.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Late-sown peas are podding up nicely, promising to give a good final crop for the season. They must be properly supported with stakes, and a dose of liquid manure will do them good, especially if mildew shows itself in the haulm. Tomatoes are now getting over, and all there are at all colored should be gathered at once, and as there is danger of frost; the plants with the balance of the crop on should be drawn, and after trimming away all shoots close in to the fruit, they may be hung on nails or pegs in a shed where they will ripen sufficiently for use. The border cleared of the Tomatoes—a sheltered, sunny one—will be useful for many purposes at once. It may be divided into three or more beds, and after manuring and digging, one may be occupied with radish seed, which will come in for drawing through winter; another with lettuce for supply at same season; another with cauliflower seed, to produce good stout plants for planting. Of course other small seeds, as mustard and cress and endive, are suitable as well, and the whole of these will be off the ground by the time the tomatoes are ready to go out again in spring, or if it is considered desirable to have a change of crop, either early potatoes, peas, or cauliflower may with advantage be planted on it.

FRUIT GARDEN.—American blight is still spreading over the apple trees, and it is necessary to keep in check by carefully applying kerosene. This with young trees is a comparatively easy matter, and a little time spent on them now will do much to prevent the future spread of the pest. The present time is the best of the whole year to make new plantations of strawberries, but it must be borne in mind that the plant delights in a thorough good soil; therefore it will be well to have the ground prepared, and then with the first good rainfall select the best and strongest plants, and set them in lines 2ft apart and 12 to 15 inches from plant to plant in the lines.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Frosty mornings are about, and all tender plants of value or worth keeping over the winter should be lifted and potted up at once; and the work of planting cuttings such as are likely to be in request next spring must be completed before the autumn is too far advanced. Those already in require close attention to prevent scorching on the one hand and damping on the other.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK-MASTERS!!

COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

It dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used in preference to any other Dip FOR TICKS, LICE, SCAB, AND FOR ALL OTHER SHEEP-DIPPING PURPOSES.

This Dip has been in use upwards of 30 years, and has never been equalled by any other; it is of uniform strength, requires no boiling or hot water, does not stain the wool, and is equally good as a Summer and Winter Dip. It is especially recommended as a certain cure for Scab, and is thoroughly adapted to all the requirements of Colonial Sheep-owners.

Testimonial from JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., WANGANUI, New Zealand.

To Mr W. COOPER, M.R.O.V.S. "Four years ago a merchant in Wanganui, New Zealand, had eight cases of your Sheep Dipping Powder, which he asked me to buy. Not having used it before, I hesitated to try it on a large scale, so I took a few packets, and dissolved them according to your directions, and filled my Dipping Bath, which is about 5ft deep. I then selected some old Ewes for the experiment, caring but little whether I killed them or not. I made them jump into the bath, and those that did not go over the head in the liquid were pushed under by a man with a stick. I allowed them to remain in the dip about the time you prescribe, and then let them walk out, which, by the construction of our bath, they were enabled to do. They stood on the dripping board until dry, and were then turned out to grass, and not one of them was injured in the least. This experiment proved to me that your Dipping Powder could be used with safety on a large scale, so I purchased the eight cases of Powder already referred to, and dipped my whole flock, numbering 10,000 sheep, in the same way, and did not lose one. I dipped for Lice, which had been very bad in my flock for years; and I have now got entirely clear of them through the use of your Powder. I still dip every year, as I think your preparation fosters the growth of Wool. I have not seen your Dip tried for Scab, but have been told by my neighbors that it is as good for Scab as it is for Lice. "After the effectual cure of my flock, the demand for your Powder became great, and orders were sent to Melbourne and other places where it could be got, and the merchant before spoken of got shipments from England, as you must be quite aware. "I have dipped over 50,000 sheep with it, and never lost but one, and that one was seen licking itself just after it left the bath. I have no difficulty in dipping 1000 to 1200 in the day of eight hours with three men. I consider that with ordinary care your Dipping Powder is as safe on a large scale in the Colonies as it is with the small flocks in England. The chief point to mind is that the sheep are quite dry before they are turned out to grass."

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COOPER'S PAMPHLET ON

"SCAB IN SHEEP AND HOW TO CURE IT"

May be had post free from any of the above-named Agents.

DANIEL JAMES MOORE.

A gentleman, who in his own opinion, at least, is destined to save New Zealand from an accumulation of imminent ills, has made a public appearance in Wellington. His name is Daniel James Moore; his mission is to prospect for gold; and, at the same time, to give such advice as may relax the tightness of the money market, prevent a financial and commercial crisis, and make New Zealand a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground in the widest sense of the words. He recently wrote to the Hutt County Council what the *Evening Chronicle* terms a long rambling letter, in which, dilating in ungrammatical terms upon the present financial crisis, he says:—

"Having seen by the colonial Press that a crisis in the affairs of the colony is threatening, also, from the very large quantity of land—nearly a quarter of a million acres—advertised for disposal by sale and otherwise, coupled with the low price for wool, it appears evident that sheep-farming does not pay well at the present; there will be no sale for sheep in consequence. Sheep may be boiled down, but with cheap gas and other light, together with the competition of Russia and other foreign countries, the tallow becomes of little profit. Agriculture can only meet the wants of the colonial market. The agriculturist cannot compete with the cheap labor of America, with land at a penny an acre; and the few manufacturers in New Zealand can have but little influence on the labor market as a source of employment. Then, should the credit of the colony suffer, and borrowed capital cease to flow in as heretofore, it is a question of the most vital importance to how New Zealand could to meet its public demands, and at the same time have remunerative employment to all classes."

Having proceeded in this strain for another half column, Mr Moore gives it as his opinion that the national debt may be cleared off, a final crisis averted, Russia's competition in the tallow market checked, sheep boiled down and made into gas and other lights, and capital made to flow in a Vogelian stream once again by one single stroke—"Give back to me, Daniel James Moore, goldfields prospector, &c., the amount of gold duty derived by the county through my labors, experience, and discoveries, which would aid in making roads and render the mines accessible when made known in that case by a proper agreement to this effect for 15 years to come after the discovery of payable gold is made public, and I shall then go to work at once and guarantee without delay (after said agreement is signed, sealed, and delivered to me by the Hutt County Council) to discover and make known payable goldfields in the Hutt County, which would enhance the value of all kinds of property, and give remunerative employment to thousands for ages to come."

The members of the Council, becoming entranced with the scheme, carried a resolution to the effect—"That Mr Moore's application be entertained for the term of the present Council, and that he be requested to submit a draft of the proposed agreement, to be entered into at the next ordinary meeting, to be held on the 15th April next."

"Poor Herbert; how I wish you did not have to slave so at that horrible store from morning till night!" said his wife, as, with a fond caress, she seated herself on her husband's knee, and gently stroked the Auburn locks from his sloping brow. And the grave stern man of business understood at once, and answered: "Well, Susie, what is it—a bonnet, or what?"

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"These two beverages have a slight acid chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of sweetness, arising from the saccharine matter of the fruit of which they are the fermented extract.

"I have also examined the aromatic and other flavoring substances used by Mr Feraud in their manufacture, and from the proportions in which they are blended with the fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly safe, and free from anything like deleterious properties.

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"JAMES G. BLACK,
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"Is there no hope?" the sick man said;
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"Ægroto, dum animas est, spes est."

DR. L. L. SMITH
(The only legally qualified medical man advertising)

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On Rheumatism.

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as good an exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our Faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves forbids procrastination, and points out to us not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk, before employing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as to their standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser, both as to his legal qualifications and to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consults him upon. Strange to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions and without regard to the fitness, qualification, experience and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money! Have I not for years pointed out to them that I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medicine man advertising in the colonies? Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, these very quacks and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise, to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on

Nervous Diseases
Loss of Power and Debility
Syphilitic Affections
Want of Condition
Gout and Rheumatism.

Dr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter—Fee, £1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins-street East (Late Residence of the Governor),
MELBOURNE.

Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand:
Printed and published every Tuesday evening by the Proprietor, STEPHEN N. BROWN, at the ARGUS Office, Melbourne Terrace.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1879.

DISRAELI'S KINDRED.

The statement that Lord Beaconsfield's nephew is his nearest living relative is incorrect. His lordship is the eldest of a family of three sons and one daughter, the children of the late Isaac Disraeli, an eminent man of letters, author of "The Curiosities of Literature" and several other standard works on history, politics, and criticism. Benjamin, the eldest, born December 31, 1805, is the present Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G. The daughter died unmarried several years ago, James, the second son, entering the public service, rose to high office in Somerset House (the Internal Revenue Department), and died some years ago, leaving his fortune, estimated at £12,000, to his most distinguished brother. Ralph Disraeli, the third son, is the second officer of the House of Lords, being Clerk-Assistant of Parliament (a patent office, and therefore permanent), his compensation being a salary of £1,800 a-year. It is not unusual to speak of Lord Beaconsfield as an adventurer; but this does not apply to him in a pecuniary sense, for his father was a man of large fortune, who finally retired from London to reside on his own place—Bradenham House, in the county of Bucks, which his distinguished son represented in the House of Commons from 1857 until August, 1876, when he was transferred to the House of Lords by the personal favor of his Sovereign. Ralph Disraeli, his brother, will not succeed to the Earldom of Beaconsfield in the event of survivorship, unless a new patent allowing the title to pass to the next male of kin, be granted, as was done in 1869 in the case of the late Lord Brougham. It was from the personal care of the elder Disraeli that the Premier of to-day received the groundwork of his education, particularly in the languages, dead and living. The son's affectionate and interesting biography of such a father, written in 1848, concludes thus:—"On the whole—nay, I believe that, taking all into consideration, the integrity and completeness of his existence, the fact that for 60 years he largely contributed to form the taste, charm the leisure, and direct the studious dispositions of the great body of the public, and that his works have extensively and curiously illustrated the literary and political history of our country, it will be conceded that in his life and labors he repaid England for the protection and the hospitality which this country awarded to his father over a century ago." These closing words refer to the fact that in 1748 Lord Beaconsfield's grandfather "became an English denizen."—*Philadelphia Press*.

SELECTIONS.

A TRAVELLER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

It was a rather weather-beaten sailor we overheard in a Clay street restaurant, the other day, kindly giving a few reminiscences of travel to some lady friends he was treating to corn beef and cabbage. "Talking about lions," he went on to say, "they are the intelligentest animal what is. A cur'us thing happened once when we were on the East Coast last cruise. One of our officers went out hunting deer, and the next morning his body was found bit clean in two, but with his watch missing. Nobody understood it. Next day the quartermaster's body was found in the same condition, with his watch gone. Seemed as though a lion and a pickpocket were kinder going snacks, as it were; only the lion didn't eat nothing. Next day two middies disappeared—same result. None of the sailors were hurt—had no watches, you see. Of course the whole crew turned out for a grand hunt, and at last we killed a lion 16ft long. In his stomach we found all the watches, still running. Cold fact, I assure you. The ship's surgeon, who cut the beast open, said he wasn't in good health—had a torpid liver. So we seed at once that the animal had killed all the officers just to swallow their watches—sorter like pills, you know. The lion must a thought the wheels and things would kinder tickle him up inside. When we shot him he was lying with his eyes shut and mouth open, listening to the works going inside of him. Sounded like a whole jewellery store. Fact, ma'am. Take some more cabbage!"

A TROUBLESOME INVENTION

The New York Times illustrates the inconvenience of a too great indulgence in ingenious inventions by the case of Mr Johnston. It says:—"As to one of his recent inventions, which cast a cloud of gloom over Oshkosh, it must be admitted that he made a disastrous mistake, though he was actuated by the best of motives. Mrs Johnston was in the habit

of complaining that she found it exceedingly tiresome to operate her sewing machine, and her affectionate husband determined to supply some other power than the female foot to the machine. After experimenting with galvanic batteries until he had burned two coats and a carpet with acid, and after having tried in vain to construct a steam engine which would not fill half the space of the room in which it was placed, he fell back upon clockwork. In course of time he made a really beautiful engine, worked exclusively by clockwork, and fitted it to the sewing machine. When wound up it would operate the machine for five consecutive hours, and after adding to the latter an improved device for holding cloth and leading it under the needle, he felt that he was a benefactor to the female sex, and a worthy successor of Morse and the inventor of the steam engine. Mrs Johnston was delighted with the new invention when it was explained to her, and readily agreed that the neighbours should be invited to see it in operation for the first time. The neighbours responded heartily to the invitation, and at half-past 7 on the third day of the present month Mr Johnston's drawing-room was filled with the leading citizens of Oshkosh and their wives. At 8 o'clock Mrs Johnston sat down to her sewing-machine, and undertook to run a double-gusset in a new dressing-gown designed for her husband. The clock-work was wound up, the machine was started, and the gusset was stitched with twice the rapidity usual in such cases. Unfortunately, the machine did not stop when it had finished its allotted work, but continued to stitch the dressing-gown until it became fairly "quilted." Probably it would have gone on and converted the cloth into a compact bundle, sewed and resewed a dozen times, had not Mrs Johnston come to the rescue and endeavored to cut the thread. She did succeed in rescuing the cloth, but at the same moment the demoniacal machine fastened upon her clothing and proceeded to sew it with insatiable energy. Vainly did Mr Johnston try to stop his clock-work, and vainly did he try to drag his wife. The machine rapidly gathered her skirts into its unholy clutches, and there was every prospect that, after the skirts were finished, it would proceed to hem Mrs Johnston herself, and possibly to put a series of gussets in portions of her frame where they were not needed. Luckily, there was one leading citizen present, a young physician, who retained his presence of mind. He seized his knife and cut the fastenings of Mrs Johnston's—that is to say, he cut her loose. The machine was compelled to satisfy its rapacity upon her skirts alone, while the unhappy lady was wrapped in a table-cloth and removed to her private room.

THE FLEA FINDER.

"Mr Kennedy," said a solemn looking man, wearing a contemplative smile and a buttoned-up ulster, walking into that genial manager's office at his theatre the other day; "Mr Kennedy, are we alone?" The latter put his pen behind his ear and politely remarked that such was the case. "Because," continued the cautious stranger, as he carefully put the cat outside the door and peeped under the desk; "Because I wish to see you upon business of the most vital importance. I wish, sir, to lay before you a plan, your adoption of which would be calculated to keep the 'No Standing Room' placard hanging at your door all the year round—in fact, would crush out of existence every other rival establishment in town." Mr Kennedy remarked that he was glad to hear it. "Yes, sir, bust 'em all up, and I'll be glad of it for one. Been to see 'em all. No appreciation of real genius among the whole lot. You're the man for me, sir. The moment you took off your hat and I saw how far your forehead ran back, I said to myself, 'Here, at last, is an intellect that can grasp and grapple with my idea.'" "Ahem! pretty busy to-day," said the manager, looking at his watch. "I won't take me a minute. Now, sir, attention. As you stand looking over your well filled house each evening you behold some beautifully attired young lady in the dress circle suddenly give a spasmodic twist, and begin to squirm in her seat with a look of intense uneasiness and woe. Now, what does this mean?" "I should say it meant colic," replied K., reflectively. "To the casual eye it does, or else people take it for a guilty conscience; but, sir, it is neither cramps or remorse—it's fleas!" "What?" "I say it's fleas, the 'Frisco manager's greatest foe. Why is it that stars always fall who play in wet weather? Do you suppose the rain keeps the public away? Not a bit of it; it's the fleas. They come in to keep out of the wet, and the people get literally eaten up. They can't stand it. Suppose a new play fails. Dramatist curses the critics; but it's fleas half the time." "Think that's it?" said the manager meditatively. "Why, of course. Look at California. Why, they say that up there they've a breed of regular old '9er fleas—insects that are so used to the theatre that when there is no performance they give one among themselves—orchestra and all." "What are you giving me?" "I am giving you the straight tip. Now, this is my idea. The most helpless thing in the world is a lady in a theatre chair with a flea on her. She can't get at the darn thing. She can't explain. She can do nothing but

grit her teeth and squirm and look unutterable things."

"Well?"

"Well, my proposition is to have somebody on hand during each performance who understands all about fleas—knows 'em from the bedrock. A sort of insect usher, as it were—a professional, scientific Flea Finder, like myself."

"Flea Finder?"

"Exactly. A lady feels the sudden nip of a flea. Instead of swearing behind her opera glass during the entire act, to the horror of her escort, or making a break for the toilet room, to the annoyance of everybody in the theatre, she quietly holds up her fan. I step promptly down the aisle. 'Right or left limb, madam?' 'Left,' says she. 'With one finger I firmly press upon the intruder from the outside, and with the other hand I introduce among the dry goods and things an ingenious little instrument of my own invention, which impales the intruder on a point—whole thing takes about four seconds; no noise, no confusion; everything quiet and easy,' and the professor abstractedly abstracted a cigar from the manager's case and put the latter in his pocket.

"Does look as if there might be something in it," mused the proprietor.

"Bet your life," said the exterminator. "The only way to have the legitimate drama to just hum through this coast is to corral the fleas. Think of it, my dear sir, think of it, and I'll call in the morning. There's my card. Professor Thumbgullet, G.A.F.F.—Great American Flea Finder. Good morning."

"Just one minute," said the manager, thoughtfully, button-holing the inventor as the latter opened the door. "Your idea is a gigantic one, there's no question. But—ahem!—couldn't be arranged so that—that is—in fact, couldn't I work the arrangement myself? It seems to me that I personally should like"—

"Not at all, sir. Couldn't be done. Takes 15 years' practice. Besides flea-catching is an art, sir. Must be born in you. Must understand ladies and fleas and things from the word go. Don't want any salary, but must insist on running the thing myself. Good morning, sir," and he left the manager in a brown study. We shall give early notice of the adoption of the new system at the Standard.

Not to be Had.

Prudence is one of the rarest virtues in this reckless age, so that it is with pleasure we record how the timely exercise of that quality resulted in the avoidance of what might possibly have proved a terrible disaster.

"My dear," said Mrs Guffey to her husband about 3 o'clock the other morning, "I don't believe there is a single match in the room. Won't you just get up and hand me that bottle of paregoric from the closet? I'm afraid baby is going to have the colic again."

Mr Guffey pretended not to hear for a little while, and then, sitting up in bed, he placed one foot gingerly on the floor and gazed fixedly through the cimmerian darkness toward the closet.

"Maria," he said, "did you ever hear what killed the King of Hungary?"

"No, I never did. Hurry up with that paregoric."

"It was lock-jaw, Maria, lock-jaw; and he got it by treading on a tack in the dark."

"Oh! do hurry-up Gustus."

"I believe the children were playing marbles over there by the centre-table," went on Mr G., meditatively. "Now if I were to step on a big glass alley and break my leg, people would say that old Guffey had better swear off again, and things like that. This is a cold world," and he rubbed his leg feelingly.

"Hush-a-bye baby on the tree-top—do you mean to get that bottle, Augustus, or sit there mumbbling all night?"

"I wonder where in thunder that rocking chair is!" continued the head of the family. "When we put out the light it was about three points on the lee bow, but there's no knowing where it may have drifted to since. Don't see what in blazes rocking chairs were invented for, any way, unless it was to fly up and hit people in the dark just like a snake."

"Mr Guffey, are you going to move, or not?"

"Then there was Henry the Great, or Frederick the something, who caught his death by stepping on a hair-pin with his bare feet. Something of that kind always happens to prominent men. Now, Maria, did you ever count up how many distinguished citizens there are in this ward? Only two! There's me and Diffenderfer, and old Diff ain't anything wonderful, either."

"Mr Augustus Guffey, for the last time, are you going to stop that maundering and get that medicine?"

"Suppose I should get hold of the laudanum, Maria? I had a friend who made a mistake like that in the dark once and poisoned his whole family—wife and all. He lived in Detroit; we used to call him 'Lucky Jim Flagg.' Fact!"

"Oh! hush up you horrid brute. I'll just go home to mother in the morning and take baby with me. Poor little suffering angel. Its blood'll be on your head, that's all, &c."

But Mr Guffey had coiled himself up again and had fallen asleep before she was half through, the baby having done likewise. Mrs G. presently followed suit.

Select Poetry.

MY WIFE.

I held her laughing, in my arms,
A blue-eyed child, with curls of gold;
She stroked my boyish cheek and said,
"I'll marry you when I am old."

We met again. Those pretty locks
Were combed and bound about her head,
A little school-girl, staid and shy;
She must not romp with me, she said.

A few more years, and then I found
A blooming maiden, sweet seventeen;
Few were her words and coy her looks,
And yet she loved me well, I ween.

Long did I woo 'mid hope and fear;
My lady was not lightly won;
She hid her love, and thought it shame;
At last my welcome task was done.

I held her, blushing in my arms;
And then my blushing prize I told
How she had promised long ago
She'd marry me when she was old.

The blissful days sped quickly on,
And I had pledged her with a ring;
But ah! so much too large it proved!
My love was such a tiny thing.

But yet she would not have it changed,
Though from her hand it oft would slip;
An evil omen, I would say;
While she but laughed with joyous lip.

I left my darling for a space,
As nearer drew the wedding-day;
"One little week," I said, "and then
I never more need go away."

I left her healthy, blooming, bright,
The rosy colour in her cheek—
I came to find her wan and white;
Alas! that fatal "little week."

Oh, fell disease, now stay thy hand,
And leave me all I love in life!
In vain I cried, the touch of Death
Was on her, oh, my promised wife!

I held her, dying, in my arms;
The ring fell from her finger cold;
Weeping, I took it, and she breathed
"I'll marry you when I am old."

She knew not what she said, poor child;
Gone from her was bright Reason's ray—
But still I keep that ring, and wait
For an eternal wedding-day.

—Chambers' Journal.

VARIETIES.

A young man was seen lately with two heads on his shoulders. It was not a curiosity, as one belonged to his Highland lassie.

Saxon tourist: "I suppose the English buy up all the pigs that you wish to sell?" Irish peasant: "They do; bad luck to 'em, the toirants!"

Give the average American girl her choice between going to heaven and marrying into the nobility, and see how few charms heaven has for her.

It's hope that keeps us up,
It's hope that keeps our memories green,
It's hope that makes our lives sublime,
It's hope that keeps us clean.

A cat's eyes are said to be the largest at midnight. We never made an examination, but we are positive its voice is 17 times louder at that hour than any other period during the 24.

Lady Customer: "My little boy wishes for a Noah's Ark; have you one?" Toyman: "No, mum, no; we've given up keeping Noah's Ark since the School Boards come in; they was considered too Denominational, mum!"

One young man asked another if he were able always to please the ladies. "I never get so far as to try to please them," was the answer; "it takes all my tact not to displease them."

"A donkey carrying a load of books," said Amru, the conqueror of Egypt, "is as respectable an animal as the person whose head is crammed with learning that he does not understand."

When the barber's keen, cold razor is being wafted about one's throat, and the germ of a sneeze begins creeping up his nose, he cares naught for the fate of nations, nor anything else, only to get the barber as far away as possible.

There have been several paragraphs published lately upon the subject of the dress enforced by the various London banks upon the clerks. It may be well to state what these restrictions are—1. Messrs Coutts and Co. do not allow their clerks to cultivate beards; 2. Messrs Hoare and Co. require the clerks to wear white neck-ties; 3. "counter-men" in the Bank of England wear black coats.

Conversation between an inquiring stranger and a steamboat pilot: "That is Black Mountain?" "Yes, sir, highest mountain above Lake George." "Any legend or story connected with that mountain?" "Lots of 'em. Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back again." "Indeed! Why, what became of them?" "Went down on the other side!"

"Editor of The Times, I believe?" said a chippy cheeky-looking young man, as he was ushered into the inner sanctum of the London Times. The magisterial appearing functionary behind the desk said nothing, but bowed stiffly. "It's just like working your way into a Masonic Lodge to get in here. Had to get an introductory note from our minister and all that sort of thing, before your janitors would let me in; but I was bound to see you before I left Europe." "What may your business be, young man?" said the editor, in a grave, searching tone. "Well, you see, you English folks are a kind of slow and solemn, and you want to be woken up a little. Ain't much snap about your paper, frinstance. I was paragraph for three years on the Budget-town 'Blatherer,' and my jokes got quoted all over the country. I thought perhaps you might like to make arrangements to liven up your columns with some original American humor." The editor just turned round and struck a little knob in the wall sharply, and in about a minute and a half two policemen entered, and on a sign from the editor, took charge of the paragrapher, placed him in a cab, and drove rapidly away to the Tower of London, and he was never seen again.—*Alta California*.

DAMAGING FLOODS IN DUNEDIN.

After a considerable lapse of time, Dunedin has again been visited by an extensive and disastrous flood. The quantity of rain which fell between the hours of 12 (midnight) and 1 o'clock in the morning of the 20th ult., must have been enormous, it being more than has ever been known to have fallen within so short a space of time in Dunedin. The rainfall seemed to exceed in violence the tropical "down-pour" which is familiarly described as falling in bucketsful. As may be supposed, the streets formed on or near the old watercourses became deluged, and assumed rather the character of rivers. The water rushed down the steep streets from the hills in broad sheets, and with such force as to tear the kerbing and channelling stones from their bed, and carry them along like pebbles. MacLaggan street, Rattray street, High street, Canongate street, and in fact all the streets leading from the hills, were thus changed into watercourses. Much damage was done to the streets themselves, but this is as trifling to the amount of loss which has been caused by the flooding of adjacent premises. Rattray street, from the Salutation Hotel to its junction with MacLaggan street, has been left in a very broken condition. The channelling and asphalt has been dislodged in many places, and large holes in the street have been scooped out by the action of the water, while the road metal and debris was carried down with the current, and lodged in some cases in cellars, and in others in hillocks on the more level portion of the street. MacLaggan street does not appear to have sustained nearly so much damage as Upper Rattray street; but this street, High street, and many others show very plainly the effects of the storm waters. The damage caused by the flood was of two classes—damage to the streets, and damage to property by landslips and by the flooding of cellars. What the immediate cause of the damage occasioned to private property may have been, will, we understand, be brought before a judicial tribunal to decide, and the evidence of experts will be obtained thereon. This being so, the most prudent and just course is to refrain from expressing an opinion as to whether the Corporation officers are in any way to blame.

It is somewhat difficult to give an adequate idea of the damage done by the flood. Probably a sum between £20,000 and £30,000 would represent the total actual damage, but even the largest sum named may not be sufficient, without taking into consideration contingent losses. In all cases the estimates made were only approximate, and in many instances no estimate at all was formed of the damage done, its extent being beyond the knowledge of the parties concerned.—*Daily Times*.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

The empire of Russia is now stricken with a terrible plague. This is the scourge of the Middle Ages, the "black death" of the fourteenth century, the blight which fell upon London in 1663, and destroyed nearly half the population of Marseilles in 1720. Since that dread visitation in Southern France it has not returned to Western Europe save in 1815, when it crossed the threshold of Naples. In 1771 Moscow was under the curse, and several times during the present century has the plague passed over the Danube to lead a dance of death in Southern Russia. During the terrible winter of 1828-29, before Diebitsch led an army of invalids across the Balkans, and through sheer audacity dictated the peace of Adrianople, the plague swept over Roumania until 2,000 villages were infected and 83,000 Russian soldiers were lost in the hospitals. From May, 1828, to February, 1829, the sick-list comprised over 210,000 names, and inasmuch as Von Moltke, the historian of the campaign, estimates that the whole strength of the army could not have been over 100,000 men, every soldier, on the average, was twice in the hospital. As early as May, 1829, the plague broke out on the right bank of the Danube, and before the winter set in, the victorious army was almost wholly destroyed, for not more than 10,000 men re-crossed the Pruth, and many of those were recruits. This time pestilence has not kept pace with war, but has stalked upon the scene not a long way behind. Two regiments of Cossacks, in returning from the seat of war, have carried with them the germs of infection, and, unless the accounts given by the British and Austrian medical journals are grossly exaggerated, the disease is of a most malignant type, and is spreading rapidly.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

How is it that colonial tradesmen generally do so little advertising as compared with their American brethren? In that wonderful country everyone advertises, not fitfully, but always changing, so as to attract public attention. Here advertising is carried on in a half-hearted way, and advertisers enter into print occasionally, and withdraw quickly when the public have not seen the advertisement at all. Colonial advertisers fancy that if they advertise at intervals their end will be achieved. No mistake could be greater. A casual trade advertisement may be read, but if not repeated it is forgotten and lost sight of altogether. The great and successful advertisers of the world always persist, if the expression may be used, in advertising. An authority on this subject has remarked that, as a rule, the first time an advertisement is read no interest is taken in it; the second time the reader doubts it; the third he wonders whether there is any truth in it; the fourth time he begins to think that he will give it a trial; the fifth time he determines to go and buy; and the sixth time he goes and buys at once. Lord Macaulay (or some other celebrity) thoroughly understood things when he said that "what steam is to the locomotive, advertising is to business—the motive power." The foregoing remarks remind me (says a correspondent to a Victorian newspaper) that we have but few great advertisers in Victoria, and just to encourage the timid to advertise, I will give some particulars about our greatest advertiser, Dr. L. L. Smith. Doctors have an idea that it is not the thing to advertise, but that has never troubled the bold medico of Collins-street, his argument being that if a man has wares or knowledge to sell, he should not hesitate to advertise, and his pluck has been amply rewarded. Dr. Smith, who was a student at the great Ecole de Medicine in Paris, at the time of the Revolution in 1848, in which he took a part, and who practised in London (his father being the celebrated E. T. Smith, the theatrical manager), came to Victoria and started business in Melbourne, at once going into advertising on a large scale, and at the present time he advertises in nearly every paper in Australasia, spending about £10,000 a year in advertising, which outlay is returned with bounteous interest. It would be difficult to believe the enormous business done by Dr. Smith through advertising if I had not myself seen sufficient to assure me of it. He has to devote every afternoon to opening letters received from all parts and asking advice on almost every known ailment. The replies are dictated to his confidential clerks, who dispatch them. Telegrams are received from places like Cooktown and Perth, and prescriptions are sent by telegram within ten minutes of the receipt. I saw letters from Texas; one of these was from a person who wanted to grow fat! Dr. Smith's income is immense, as indeed it must be, considering the money he spends in business, and in sporting, agriculture, politics, &c. He attributes his great success to advertising alone, combined with the necessary knowledge and ability. I have thus given an idea of Dr. Smith's practice, and to all others who have wares or knowledge to sell I would say, "Go thou and do likewise."

RULES AND REASONS

THAT OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENTS SHOULD READ AND HEED.

The *Boston Transcript* gives the following nine commandments to those who write now and then to the Press. We hope some of our correspondents will act on the advice given to them below:—

1. Write upon one side of the leaf only. Why? Because it is often necessary to cut the page into "takes" for the compositors, and this cannot be done when both sides are written upon.
2. Write clearly and distinctly, being particularly careful in the matter of proper names and words from foreign languages. Why? Because you have no right to ask either editor or compositor to waste his time in puzzling out the results of your selfish carelessness.
3. Don't write in the microscope hand. Why? Because the compositor has to read it across his case at a distance of nearly 2ft. Also, because the editor often wants to make additions and other changes.
4. Don't begin at the very top of the first page. Why? Because, if you have written a head for your article, the editor will probably want to change it, and if you have not—which is the better way—he must write one. Besides, he wants room in which his instructions to the printer as to the type to be used, where and when the proof is to be sent, &c.
5. Never roll your manuscript. Why? Because it muddens and exasperates everyone who touches it—editor, compositor and proof-reader.

6. Be brief. Why? Because people don't read long stories. The number of readers which any two articles have is inversely proportioned to the square of their respective lengths. That is, a half-column article is read by four times as many people as one double that length.

7. Have the fear of the waste-paper basket constantly and steadily before your eyes. Why? Because it will often happen that the editor will want to communicate with you, and because he wants to know the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your own name and address below it. It will not be divulged.

9. "These precepts in thy memory keep," and for fear you might forget them, cut them out and put them where you can readily run through them, when tempted to spill innocent ink.

HEARTS OVERWORKED.

No organ in the body is so liable to be overworked as the heart. When every other part of the body sleeps it keeps on its perpetual motion. Every increased effort or action demands from the heart more force. A man runs to catch a train and his heart beats audibly. He drinks wine, and the blood rushes through its reservoir faster than ever was intended by nature. His pulse rises after each course at dinner. A telegram arrives and his heart knocks at his side. And when any one of these "excitements" is over he is conscious of a corresponding depression—a sinking or emptiness as it is called. The healthy action of all the members of our frame depends upon the supply of blood received from the central fountain. When the heart's action is arrested, the stomach, which requires a large supply of blood, becomes enfeebled. The brain, also waiting for the blood, is inactive. The heart is a willing member, but if it be made to fetch and carry incessantly—if it be "put upon," as the unselfish member of a family often is, it undergoes a disorganisation which is equivalent to its rupture. And this disorganisation begins too often nowadays in the hearts of very young children. Parents know that if their sons are to succeed at any of those competitive examinations which have now become so exigent, high pressure is employed. Hence young persons are stimulated to overwork by rewards and punishments. The sight of a clever boy who is being trained for competition is truly a sad one. The precocious cooped-up children are never well. Their mental excitement keeps up a flush, which, like the excitement caused by strong drink in older children, looks like health, but has no relation to it; in a word, the intemperance of education is overstraining and breaking their young hearts. If in the schoolroom some hearts are broken from mental strain, in the playground and in the gymnasium others succumb to physical strain. "It is no object of mine," says Dr. Richardson "to underrate the advantages of physical exercise for the young, but I scarcely overrate the danger of those fierce competitive exercises which the world in general seems determined to applaud. I had the opportunity once in my life of living near a rower. He was a patient of mine, suffering from the very form of heart disease of which I am now speaking, and he gave ample means of studying the conditions of many of those whom he trained both for running and rowing. I found occasion certainly to admire the physique to which his trained men were brought; the strength of muscle they attained; the force of their hearts; but the admiration was qualified by the stern fact of the results." But indeed it is not by overwork so much as worry and anxiety that our hearts are disorganised. "Laborious mental exercise is healthy, unless it is made anxious by necessary or unnecessary difficulties. Regular mental labor is best carried on by introducing into it some variety." Business and professional men wear out their hearts by acquiring habits of express-train haste, which a little attention to method would render unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It appears that not a gold piece has been struck by the Royal Mint since last June, for the Mints of Sydney and Melbourne keep the Bank of England amply supplied with Australian sovereigns, which, though of a slightly paler color, are in intrinsic value of the metal slightly more valuable for many purposes than the Californian gold, which is of a darker tint. It may be added (says the *European Mail*) that no less than 40,000 ounces of gold are said to be consumed in a year in this country, in the manufacture of jewellery, gilding, porcelain, picture frames, and other decorative work.

An idea of how lucrative the practice of leading counsel in New South Wales is may be inferred from the following:—An attorney in a country town, having need of high professional assistance in conducting an important civil case, instructed his Sydney agent to retain leading counsel, at the same time enquiring what the fee would be. The agent wrote back stating that Mr. E. Butler, Q.C., required 1,000 guineas and Mr. F. M. Darley, 750 guineas. The attorney, however, did not see his way clear to enter into such a large engagement, and the services of a less celebrated barrister were retained.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers announcing the death of that small and very great personage—General Tom Thumb. The Tom Thumb recently deceased, however, is not the popular

"General," but a Dutchman named Hansman, who was also known as Tom Thumb. He was born at Bergum, in the province of West Friesland, in Holland, and there he died the other day from dropsy.

There is in St. Louis a cloak made of 38,880 feathers of quail, prairie chickens and wild ducks. It took a lady nearly seven months to manufacture it, and she values it at 500 dollars.

Mr. James Morton, whose name and failure have been so much before the public in connection with the City of Glasgow Bank, was one of the first to introduce New Zealand tinned meat into England.

A contributor of "gossip" to the *Bendigo Independent* writes as follows:—I see that the Government have raised the reward for the capture of the Kellys to £4,000, and not too soon, as they have been spending the enormous sum of £2,000 per week over the search for them since it began. They have now spent over £20,000! Truly Ned Kelly has been a trouble. Some of the sharp ones have a project on foot which, though indecent, will no doubt pay well. It is to bring Ned Kelly's sister Kate to Melbourne, and to make her a barmaid! Heaven save the wretched girl from such a fate. It will be remembered that the paramour of Bertrand, who was condemned for the murder of Mr. Kinder, was got up in New Zealand as a barmaid, and made the fortune of a Hokitika hotel. I refer to Mrs. Kinder.

The Cape of Good Hope Bank has been robbed of £2,500. A clerk who was entrusted with the filling of boxes with 2,500 sovs, filled them with bars of lead, wrapped in bank towels, and decamped with the money by the s.s. German. An officer left in chase of the run-away, but it is feared he will not catch the offender, as he got a fortnight's start.

An interesting work entitled "Notes of a tour through America," by Mr. H. Vivian, has just been published. Mr. Vivian heard, while in Canada, of the farm of a Scotchman, in Manitoba, who grows 15,000 acres of wheat. "He goes there with his men and teams, ploughs the land in furrows six miles long—one furrow out and home is a day's work—sows and reaps his corn, clears it off, and goes home in three months." But this is nothing to some of the farming operations in California. There Mr. Vivian heard that "a Mr. Mitchell, of San Joaquin Valley, has 90,000 acres under wheat, and that his ambition is to have 100,000 acres; also that a Dr. Glen, on the Sacramento, had 40,000 acres last year under wheat, and wanted to contract 20,000 tons of freight for wheat only. The average produce is 25 to 30 bushels per acre, but on the very best land it sometimes runs up to 60 bushels.

Surely the bitterest comment, says an English paper, on the inadequacy of the "great unpaid" is to be found in the account of the proceedings of the Durham Sessions, reported in the *Newcastle Chronicle*. A man was tried for stealing a satchel:—"The prisoner was an incorrigible thief, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. On hearing his sentence the prisoner protested and urged that the law only allowed the Court to sentence him to two years as the maximum of punishment for the offence he had been found guilty of. The Chairman, after a consultation, found this to be the case, and the sentence was reduced to one of 18 months hard labor." When a prisoner has to correct the magistrate's law, and is able to prove that he is only liable to two years' hard labor instead of seven years' penal servitude, it would seem to be time that the Home Secretary's attention should be invited to the case.

The Sydney Exhibition building as designed will be spacious, containing 340,000 square feet of space, or more than one third of the area of the London Exhibition of 1851. It will be cruciform, the nave extending to a length of 800 feet, and the transept is a length of 500 feet. In the Exhibition of 1851, the lofty arched roof of the transept was the main feature in relief of the great length and flatness of that important structure. In ours there will be a handsome dome at the intersection of the nave and transepts, with a tower at each of the four extremities; and it may be anticipated that the effect will not only be imposing, but have much elegance and variety in it. As the building will not stand on sloping ground, there will be one story on the one side (the western) and two on the other. The nave will be north and south or thereabouts; and anybody who knows Sydney will understand the position when it is stated that the western front will face that part of Macquarie street which extends from the Domain gates, by Governor Bourke's statue, to the new public offices.

The tune the old cow died of—"Shall we meet each 'adder' there?"

A tramp who received a blow from an Amazonian widow declared that until then he had never realised the full significance of the widow's smile.

A thrifty Massachusetts father took his boy to a doctor. "If you can cure him for less than the funeral expense," said he, "go ahead; but if you can't, sonny'll have to take his chance."

A young lady said to her lover, "Charley, how far is it round the world?" "About 24 inches my darling," he replied, as his arm encircled her waist. She was all the world to him.

"Poor Herbert; how I wish you did not have to slave so at that horrible store from morning till night!" said his wife, as, with a foud cares, she seated herself on her husband's knee, and gently stroked the Auburn locks from his sloping brow. And the grave stern man of business understood at once, and answered: "Well, Susie, what is it—a bonnet, or what?"